B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 25 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
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THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW
FOR
1926
JEENA & CO.,
PASSAGE DEPARTMENT
POST BOX No. 849,
Gresham Buildings, 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
30 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		16,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
31st Jan.	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
31st „	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.
8th Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
12th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th „	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
29th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
1st Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
3rd „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 Jan	30 Jan
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5864	21 „	31 „
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 „	5 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
x Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	20 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21st „

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay. has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO,
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES!
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment: etc. also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH, MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2544

WANTED—EXPERT DYER for Cloth and Yarns Dyeing Factory. Apply personally SHANGHAI MODY & Co., 36, Humam Street.
A R2543

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell the shares of a well-established limited coal company. Apply with certificates and references to Box No. 1173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2462A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, FLATS and OFFICES in Watson's Hotel, Building. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, in the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Watson's Hotel, second floor.
C R2528

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an Airy GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Chowpatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chowpatty.
C R2529

TO BE LET—One New Commodious Godown located at Parsi Statue for storing either Mill Stores Supplies or Motor Garages or any use. Apply NARANDAS GOCULDAS, Post Box 359, Bombay.
C R2553

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Useful to merchants and unemployed. Send Rupee One. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, Nadiad.
L R2534

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—At Bhavnagar one Ginning Factory, containing 45 Gins, one Lancashire Boiler of 30' x 7' x 169'.lbs. working pressure in good condition and one compound non-condensing Coolis valve Steam Engine. At Botad one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6½' x 145 lbs. working pressure. For details apply to THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING PRESSING TEXTILE CO. LTD., Botad.
N R2535

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD,.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—A CAR on hire for one month, in working order, with new tyres, and electric lights. Driver, petrol, Oil ours. Rent Rs. 100. Apply Post Box No. 928.
JA 24932

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SWEEPING REDUCTION in price J.B.L. CASCADE, the greatest Drugless Remedy for All Diseases. Original price Rs. 57/8 now sold at 45 only. MADON HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R2559

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Hadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column,

OFFICE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.
Mysore, (South India).

NOTICE.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD at the forthcoming ANNUAL MEETING at Delhi (February 22nd-24th) will appoint a whole-time Secretary. The post carries a salary of Rs. 600-50/1-700, and the appointment will be in the first instance for two years. The candidate selected will be expected to take up his duties in the first week of April, 1926.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February.

N. S. SUBBA RAO,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, Mysore.
Dated, the 18th January, 1926. 24881

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Broach, which is permanently vacant on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Those who are working as Mamlatdars or who have qualified themselves for the post of Mamlat or who have passed one of the degree examinations of the Bombay University should apply to the President, District Local Board Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience in the Local Board matters within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year. Any attempt on the part of the intending candidates for canvassing votes for the post would be considered as disqualification.

(Sd.) BHA'SAHEB.
President, D. L. Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office, Broach,
25th January, 1926.
C24941

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the parties concerned should take away all the papers and documents in their respective matters, which have been disposed of through the firm of Messrs. MANEKLAL & CO., Messrs. DIKSHIT & CO., Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSURU, and our present firm within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1926.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.
C24905

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two STATISTICAL ASSISTANTS in the grade Rs. 175—25—300 for the Labour Office, Government of Bombay. One of the posts is permanent and pensionable and the other will probably be so. Only men with an Honours degree in Economics or Mathematics need apply. Preference will be given to those with statistical experience. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Apply by letter only, on or before SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1926, to the DIRECTOR, LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay.
24908

WANTED

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the Surat City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250—10—300 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 70 p.m. The candidate must have passed either the L.C.E., B.E., or any other higher examination. Applications stating caste, age, qualifications, past service, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before the 24th February, 1926, at the latest. The applicant should state whether he knows Gujarati, cycling and riding. The selected candidate will be on probation for at least six months. The post is pensionable according to Municipal rules.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKAR,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
Surat, 21st January, 1926.
24889

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SUPPLY OF TENDERS FOR THE 75 TONS OF 5/8" BURMA TEAK BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, 10th February, 1926, for the supply of 75 tons, 8 feet and up x 5" x 5/8" full, Burma Teak Boards, Machine cut from well seasoned selected timber with square edges and all surfaces accurately machined, free from knots, cracks, shakes, worm holes, warping and all other defects.

NOTE.—The thickness of these boards as supplied shall be such that they will clean upon re-machining to the finished size of 5/8".

Delivery to be completed by 31st March, 1926.

2. No special forms of tender will be issued, tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter, and envelopes containing the tender should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER."

3. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. The deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Paper, the market value of which is equal to the deposit required, and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.
G. I. P. Railway.
Victoria Terminus, 28th January, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the entire stock of bricks surplus to the requirements of the Development Department. The bricks are lying at the brickfield site at Vasind (G. I. P. Railway).

For further particulars kindly apply to—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Mechanical & Materials Division,
Development Department,
Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.), Bombay.
C24935

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

MADRAS CIVIL SUIT NO. 485 OF 1922.
Messrs. CHATOORBHOOJADOSS KHOOSALDOSS and SONS .. Plaintiffs.
Versus
Messrs. M. NAGARSETH SONS Defendants
To,
Messrs. M. NAGARSETH & SONS,
and
KASTOORBHAI MANIBHAI NAGARSETH
and
OOMABHAI MANIBHAI NAGARSETH,
the partners in the said firm of Messrs. M. Nagarseth Sons.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein, dated the 27th day of January, 1926, notice is hereby given to you that by an Order of this Hon'ble Court dated the 13th day of January, 1926, you are prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Hon'ble Court from receiving the debt due to you from T. Sadashiv Tawker, T. Kripashankar Tawker and T. Jagannath Tawker carrying on business in the name and style of T. R. Tawker and Sons, or their Estate and forming the subject matter of High Court Suit No. 377C of 1922 filed by you against the said T. R. Tawker and Sons.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1926.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
C24936 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 89 of 1926.

NAVNITLAL CHHABILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Shareholder of the 1st defendant Co., on behalf of himself and all other shareholders in the 1st defendant Co. except those who are defendants ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) The SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., having its registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Pier, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) NAROTTAM MOORARJI, (3) The Hon'ble Sir D. E. WACHA, (4) WALCHAND HIRACHAND, (5) LALJI NARANJI, (6) REWASHANKAR JAGJIVAN, (7) HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI ..... Defendants.
Defendants 2 to 7 being Directors of the 1st defendant Company.

To,

All the Shareholders of the Scindhia Steam Navigations Co., Ltd., the 1st defendant abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, on the 13th day of January, 1926. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the 1st defendant Co. except those who are defendants in the suit praying inter alia for a declaration, that the Resolution of the 1st defendant Co. moved on the 12th day of December, 1925, at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company for raising the qualifications of the Directors of the Company from the holding of the shares of the nominal value of Rs. 30,000 as at present to Rs. 75,000 and the whole procedure in respect of the said resolution is ultra vires and illegal; that the defendants be restrained by an injunction of this Hon'ble Court from proceeding with the business of passing the said illegal resolution; that the defendants be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs and for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND take further notice that the 8th day of February, 1926, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd) E. J. DAVAR

The 26th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. CHOKSEY AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. C24943

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3647 OF 1925.
Bai SUNTOKBAI BHURA NATHU ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
DEVGAR RATNAGAR ..... Defendant.
To
DEVGAR RATNAGAR,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in the High Court at Bombay, against you, to recover from you the sum of Rs. 5,000 with compound interest at 16 per cent. per Gujarati month from Aso Vad 30th Samvat 1981 (18th October, 1925), till judgment and costs, on some date to be fixed by the Court and in default for sale of the property mentioned in the Plaint and application of the net proceeds of the Sale towards the payment of the principal amount of interest and costs due to her and for accounts, Receiver, Costs, etc. AND you are by the Honourable Court Summoned to appear in the said Court on the 9th day of February, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. to answer the said Summons in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power material for the Plaintiff's case or on which you rely.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1926.
DIVEKAR & Co.,
C24938 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-45 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT DOCTOR STREET AND MUTTON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdulally Jiwaji Patni and Adamally Abdulally and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of January 1924, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of January, 1926 at the time hereinafter mentioned on the respective premises, the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.
SALE, TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate and lying and being in Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 249 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879; New Nos. 9847 and 9848 Old Survey No. 2796, 1—2/2797, New Survey Nos. 4397 and Cadastral Survey No. 4244 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, Street Nos. 177-179 (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by a property belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdul Hussein Moosaji and on or towards the South by a Gully belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdulally Dossaji.

PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET.
SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying and being at Mutton Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 56 square yards but stated in previous documents to be 133 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2826, 1533, 2868, 4888, 2999, 3101, New Nos. 9813 and 8696, Old Survey Nos. 1001-2791, 2792, 4592, 4431 and New Survey No. 4381 and Cadastral Survey No. 3673 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7092 Street Nos. 94, 98, 59-61, Mutton Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the Musjid the property of the said Hakimji Adamji and on or towards the South by a gully belonging to the premises and beyond that by the property of Dawoodbhoy Sulemanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Walter Dillon (Deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 15th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Cupboards bedsteads, table, dressing table, clock, pictures, trunks, wearing apparels and etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1926, at 1.30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Bridge tees; Fire engine; Steam Engine; Theodolite; Gunmetal ingots (52 tons); Brass zinc and lead scrap; White metal; wheels with and without tyres; C. I. Miscellaneous and Brake Blocks; Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron; and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers transverse; bridge work iron scrap; boiler tubes; wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 4359 of 1924 (Fidahly Hasanally v. Hormusjee Shapurji Mistry) and pursuant to the consent decree dated the 20th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry.

2 gold bracelets with diamonds.
1 diamond necklace.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OVALWADY LANE, VITHALWADY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas. Attorneys for Messrs. Girdharlal Chaganlal, Lallubhai Chaganlal and Chotalal Chaganlal, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabdas Jamnadas, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of Sale, reserved to the Mortgagees and contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of August, 1925, made and executed between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the valuable immoveable property situate at Ovalwady Lane, Vithalwady and particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, originally of Pension and Tax Tenure but now redeemed and situate at Ovalwady Lane, Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 684 square yards of thereabouts, according to description in the Deeds but mentioned to admeasure 745 square yards in the Cadastral Survey Records and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 510 and 510, New No. 2492, Old Survey No. 83 and 83 and New Survey No. 1491, 1494 together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures, standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, Street Nos. 1 and 2, 10, 12, 14 and 16, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1865, Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Karsondas Mulji Jetha, on or towards the West by Ovalwady Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Harjivan Monji and which said premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p m.

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	E. St. Denis

MUSIC.

Clifford Vaughan	(Conductor)	Piano
Antepolsky		Violin
Prichodko		Cello
Verchovsky		Flute

PROGRAMME NO. 1.
FRIDAY, 29th January, at 9-30.
SATURDAY, 30th January, at 9-30.
SUNDAY 31st January, at 5-30.

PROGRAMME No, 2,
MONDAY, 1st Feb. to THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 9-30 p.m.

FIRST WEEK-DAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd February at 5 p.m.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5-30 p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MY DEAR!

Have you heard about "Charley's Aunt"? We hate to talk about anyone but—Charley's Aunt is a scream!

We've just found out that Charley's Aunt is from Brazil where the nuts come from! That accounts for it!

THE FUNNIEST LAUGHING HIT EVER SCREENED.

CHARLEY'S AUNT

WITH

SYD CHAPLIN

From the farce that's been running for thirty-three years

You'll laugh 'till you cry.
It's a knockout!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:

MARION DAVIES

In a Cosmopolitan Production:

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.

This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

And brother—If I am not what you call me then thank this man—thank Charles Brandon!—it was his honour alone which protected me, which sends me down on my knees begging for mercy for the man who sends me back to you even as I left you!

If you are true to your respect for noble manhood, then, before, this cross, promise to spare his life.

A real picture—packed with thrills.

TO-NIGHT and during This Week
POPULAR SUCCESS.
(Owing to Public Request one Week more.)
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Social Picture.

PANCHAKALYAN and PARIJATAK

Great Film with beautiful cast.
Absorbing Romance, Rich in Substance fascinating in Detail—an unusual version of the Proverbial Love Triange—A Drama full of Love—Thrills—Romance.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
Time:—Daily 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank holiday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charney Road
Next Saturday—A most gripping story.

AMUSEMENTS

A faithful visualization of the book which added a new word to the dictionary

BABBITT

Presented with a typical Warner cast headed by

Pathe Super Gazette

The World's News in Pictures

More Interesting and Longed.
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

BABBITT tells the truth to YOU
BABBITT tells the truth about YOU

PAEHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAW GAIKAWAR OF BARODA

THE

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Baliwala Grand Theatre

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

LEAVING BOMBAY

For Baroda "on Special invitation from H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Raw Gaikawar" of BARODA.

Last Two Performances

ONLY

SAT. 30th January, '26 AT 8-30 P. M.

SHARADA

SUN. 31st January, '26 AT 3-30 P. M

SWAYAMVAR

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE

MANAGER.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States o Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
40, Broadway, Madras

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW **SATURDAY** 30th January.

COME and SEE THIS EUROPEAN ACTRESS

IN— **MADHAV-KAM-KUNDLA**

A Love and Comic Problem.

AT **CINEMA MAJESTIC**

GIRGAUM.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, TO-DAY 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PATHE'S GREATEST SERIAL

Romance First time in India

1st WEEK ! Chapters 1, 2 and 3—7 Reels

THE FORTIETH DOOR

WITH

ALLENE RAY and BRUCE GORDON

Colourful, romantic, vivid, mysterious and exciting is its plot.

Also 2 Reels PATHE COMEDY.

DERBY DAY with MONTY BANK.

Book this Serial at :—M. C. PATEL & CO.

Many were Disappointed WHERE??

OF COURSE NOT AT THE RACE-COURSE—BUT AT

PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT

When they could not obtain a Single Seat at the Box Office;

And therefore, the Management has arranged

TWO MORE CONCERTS

AT

RIPON THEATRE,

CORNER GRANT ROAD,

ON

SATURDAY, 30th January, at 9-30 p. m.

AND MATINEE CONCERT

ON

SUNDAY, 31st January, at 4 P. M. NCON.

On These Two Days a New Bengal Dancer

Will Dance and Sing, for the First Time on Bombay Stage.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

BOOK YOUR SEATS RIGHT NOW.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Jan 28

Mill shares remain steady, there was no change in market during the day, and the business was very slack in the market.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	71 8
Baroda	50	4	75
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1440 ×D
Imperial Contributory	₹125	10	370 +D
Union	75	—	3 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	—	9 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	31 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	24 6
Katni Cement O.	100	—	42 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	110
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2 2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	143
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	108 12
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	81
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	82
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	71 +D
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	72 +D
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	75
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	80
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	90
Sind Light	100	6 p.o.	151 ×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	625
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o	67 8
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	142 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	220
Scindia Steam	30		8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	76 +D
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		600
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	870 +D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	105
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	81
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	923 12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	870 ×D
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	430
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	620
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925
Indian Cotton	125	20	225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	210 +D
New Berar	500	80	655
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	552 8
New Prince of Wales	500	61	725
Volkart U. P.	500	40	650 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	138 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	442 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	130
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	13 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 8
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	Sh. 8	—	165
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	300 +D
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	80
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y	105
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	33 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	45
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	16 2
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	—	2 14
New India	25	1-0	13 14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	850
Vulcan	10	— 6y	2 8
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	380
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	337 8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	860
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	380
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	32
Century	100	20y	417 8
Central India O.	100	16	468 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.o.	400
Ceylon	100	—	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	116 4
Coorla	100	7y	147 8
Crescent	100	6	197 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	380
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	650
Diamond Q.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	270 0
Edward Sassoon	200	—	140
Elphinstone O.	100	—	28 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	811 4
Finlay	100	4	125
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550
Globe	100	—	37 8
Gokak	100	7	118
Gold Mohur	100	—	114 2
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	75
Kastoorchand	500	—	75
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	93 12
Kilachand	25	—	5
Kohinoor	500	—	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4850
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	27 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	112 8
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	—	115
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Moraiee Goculdas	1,000	60	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	205
New Great Eastern	200	10y	310
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	467 8
Pheonix	100	15	436 4
Planet	100	—	6
Premier	100	—	46 4
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	28
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7250
Simplex	250	—	135
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	55
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	456 4
Swan	100	8	157 8
Tata Mill O.	500	—	100
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1875
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spag.	1,000	100	550

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Jan 27.

Ahmedabad				380
Bombay Cotton				337-8
Bombay Dyeing	861-8	863-12	858-12	860
Century	417-8	417-8	416-4	417-8
Central India	361-4	462-8	460	460
Colaba Land				110-4
Crescent	195	197-8	195	197-8
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	812-8	813-12	811-4	811-4
Finlay				125
Globe				37 8
Gokak				118-12
Indian Bleaching				182-8
Indore Malwa				391-4
Kohinoor				900
Madhowjee				112 8
Mathuradas				115
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				115
New Great	310	311-4	308-12	310
Pabaney				270
Pearl	467-8	465-12	467-8	467-8
Phoenix				436-4
Simplex	137-8	137-8	135	135
Swadeshi				455
Swan Mills				157-8
Tata Mill				109

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				138-12
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord				140
				105
Bundi Cement				9-4
Central India Mining				31 8
Indian Cement				34-6
Katni Cement Ord.				43-13
Shivrajpur				48-5
Tata Hydro	923-12	926-4	922-8	923
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord				18
Tata Iron & Steel Def.				16-2

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jany. 28.

JUTE:—Albion 415; Alliance 495/92; Anglo-India 380; Auckland 215; Barnagore 154; Bally 175; Birla 8; Belvedere 465; Budge-Budge 392; Caledonian 480; Chapdani 158; Clive 33/12; Craig 5; Cheviot 220; Dalhousie 340; Delta 452; Empire 49; Fort Gloster 795; Fort William 300/295; Gondalpara 800; Gourepore 650; Hukumchand 9/12; Hooghly 69/12; Howrah 37; Kamarhatty 545; Kankanarrah 445; Kelvin 765; Khardah 405; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 240; Lawrence 593/80; Lothian 327; Naihati 412; National 25; New Central 513x; Northbrook 49/4; Nudea 46; Orient 169; Presidency 7; Reliance 59; Soorah 26; Standard 370; Union 515; Waverly 7; Hessian 19/10; Jute 123/8.

COTTON:—Bengal Nagpur 22-8; Dunbar 174; Keshavram Cotton 3/14.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 5; Burma Corp. 13; I. I. Still 22; Imperial Bank 1445; Imperial Conty. 374.

REMARKS:—Jute Shares easier on lower Hessians and presser of sellers. Cottons quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 27.

Stockholm	18,16
Christiania	23,88
Amsterdam	12,11
Switzerland	25.21

London, Jan. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris	13,005
Exchange on London in Germany	2042 3/8
Exchange on London in Italy	12061

New York, Jany 27.
Demand Bills 4.85-87.

London, Jany. 26.
Telc. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Steady.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16. Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 27.
Hongkong £127 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 3/8.
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £9 1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Rentes 3 per cent. 49.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold business small, closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.
Bars bought £56,000.
Sovereigns for Export to India £82,000.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st,	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93 1/2 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/4 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 55 3/4 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 52 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 3/4 unchanged.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London. Jan. 27.
Cardiff to Bombay 13/9 to 14.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 27.
Tin Block £274 3/4.

London, Jan. 27.
English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 7/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/4.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 32 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Jan. 28.

A rise of 11 to 5 points in old crop and 9 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased but later advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Beneficial snows Western Belt. Easier spot situation. Some liquidation near months "longs" causing easiness. Advances will require good improvement in spot situation."

They received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"Entire absence of speculation. While we have a good opinion of the market, we think it best not to increase "long" interest, except at declines."

Note:—Snow at this period of the year is beneficial. It softens the land for ploughing, acts as a good fertilizer, and also kills boll weevil.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable D/o 27th inst. from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Undertone steady. Manchester reports better. Advise buying in weak markets, prefer buying distant positions."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst. as under:—

"New crop buying caught operators short."

From private cables to hand recently, it looks as though an effort has been made by manipulators to squeeze the New York March position, and under the circumstances buying nearer months and selling distant old crop positions at current levels looks to us an attractive straddle, and shou'd before very long prove profitable. For those who wish to remain "long" we would advise them to make purchases of new crop options.

A slight improvement being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee higher with Broach at Rs. 351 1/2. At the opening jobbers were sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 350. Around this level Commission Houses and Exporters were buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 354½. The Bazar closed at Rs. 353½. At Sewri the market opened at Rs. 352½ and advancing to Rs. 353 on buying by an Indore operator closed at Rs. 352. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 331 and gradually advanced to Rs. 337½ on Exporters and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 336. Some Offices were moderate sellers. Whilst May Oomra opened at Rs. 329 and improved to Rs. 335 on general buying closing at Rs. 333. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 283 and Rs. 284 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a fair demand for high-class descriptions for prompt shipment, and about 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 28

Fully Good Broach April/May	352
Fully Good Bengal March	280½
Fully Good Bengal May	282½
Fine Oomra March	334½
Fine Oomra May	331½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Superfine	Fine.	F.Gd.	Gd.
M. G. Bengal		297	284	27.
M. G. S. Punjab		290	280	27.
M. G. Oomra No. 3	365	355	341	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	390	380	366	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	380	370	356	
M. G. Khandesh	340	330	320	
M. G. Mathia		290	275	26

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Fully Good Broach April/May	334
Fully Good Bengal March	283
Fully Good Bengal May	284
Fine Oomra March	336
Fine Oomra May	333

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Jan. 1926.—

Cotton	46853	Bales
Wheat	8484	Cwts
Linseed	1600	Cwts
Rape, etc.	909	Cwts
Gingellyseed	2197	,,
Poppyseed	108	,,
Groundnuts	31,346	,,
Castorseed	7504	,,
Rice	58,180	,,
Myrabollams	8353	,,
Cottonseed	15,921	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil.	
Gram	1238	,,
Juwar	1352	,,
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	1722	,,
Coal	3262	Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	4,837	1,99,712	1,08,209
Central India ..	6,702	1,94096	76,056
Barsi and Nagar ..	3,107	1,11 989	80,885
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1;440	39,441	39,595
Berar	13,672	2,34,232	2,42,504
Central Provinces ..	5,754	1,21,230	1,37,451
Total Oomras ..	35,512	9,05,700	6,85,000
Dholera	1.608	1,07,295	51,976
N.W. Provinces ..	742	1,18,691	1,01,409
Rajputana	1.207	50,818	21,943
Sind-Punjab ..	2,090	1.19,570	2,07.639
Broach	5.146	30,747	1,132
Coompta & Dharwar	162	13,745	11.856
Westerns-Northerns	222	7,903	11,716
Cocoanda	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,441	6,855
Persian	.. 26	1,913	796
American	..	143	7,123
Egyptian and African	.. 358	29,587	23,095
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	352	3,485
Total ..	46,853	13,94,104	11,34,846

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 21st Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	8,649	1,98,123	1,34,036
Japan & China ..	20,207	4,99,938	4,86,769
Coast Ports		10,796	7,974
Up country by Rail. ..		4,337	7,689
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,15,729	67,882
Total		28,856 8,19,923	7,04,350

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

	Ready New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	305	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	290	290
Bengal F.G. M.G.	280	279
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	285	285
Sindh-Punjabi F.G.M.G.	277	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	890	.....
Wardha-Hinga Fine M.G.	350/65	360
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/65	360
Veotmal Fine M. G.	325/55	348
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/6/	348
Arvi Fine M.G.	335/60	348
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/50	340
Khamgaon Akola Fine M.G	310/45	340
Mukapur Fine M.G.	300/20	325
Chandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	370	367
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Dutnia Fine M.G.	290	.....
Dutnia F.G.M.G.	275	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/50	.....
Cambodia M.G.	400/20	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jany. 27.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	150

Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 10.64. Quiet.
Egyptian F G.F. Sakellaridis 18.25d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March	19.94
May	19.38
July	18.77

New York Noon Call:—

March	19.94
May	19.38
July	18.77

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	19.38
October	17.43

COTTON—OPENING TONE & PRICES

Liverpool, Jany. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	10.19 —.07
May	10.09 —.06
July	9.95 —.06
October	9.62 —.06
December	9.52 —.06
January	9.50 —.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Jany. 27.

January	17.45 —.10
March	17.05 —.20
May	16.90 —.15
November	17.10 —.10

EXCHANGE.

London, Jany. 26.

Belgium	106.98
Athens	352.50

Cuban Sugar c i f United Kingdom January/February Value 11/3.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Future Delivery prices:

Months.	To-day's price.
January	10.33+.10
March	10.30+.09
May	10.20+.10
July	10.04+.09
October	9.69+.07
December	9.58+.08
December	9.58+.08
January	9.57+.07

EGYPTIANS.

May	16.95+.10

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 27.

Belgium	106.98
Athens	355.00

Cuban Sugar C.I.F. United Kingdom 11/6 January/February value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.G.C. Li- Liverpool, Jany. 27.

verpool:—

January	10.23 —.05
February	10.21 —.05
March	10.21 —.05
April	10.13 —.15
May	10.10 —.05
June	10.04 —.05
July	9.95 —.06
August	9.82 —.06
September	9.68 —.06
October	9.62 —.06
November	9.53 —.05
December	9.50 —.06
January	9.50 —.05

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jany. 27.

January	17.85 +.30
February	17.10 —.25
March	17.00 —.25
April	16.95 —.20
May	16.85 —.20
June	16.85 —.20
July	16.85 —.20
August	17.00 —.15
September	17.10 —.10
October	17.10 —.10
November	17.10 —.10
December	17.10 —.10
January	17.10 —.10

Tone:—.....additional cotton quotations no change.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jany. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5.000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York:—

March	20.16 plus .10
May	19.57 plus .08
July	18.92 plus .05
October	18.18 plus .09

Spot Cotton at New York 20.30 plus .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.07 plus .07

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.57 plus .07
October	17.56 plus .06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/16.
Demand Bills 4.85.87.
Silver Foreign mined 67.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jany. 27.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.16 plus .10
May	19.57 plus .08
July	18.92 plus .09
October	18.18 plus .19

Liverpool, Jany. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	10.23 —.05
March	10.21 —.05
May	10.10 —.05
July	9.95 —.06

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 27.

Barletta Russo—61 1/2lbs.:—
J/F. Sellers 54/9; January Liverpool 54/3.
Rozario Santa Fe.—57 1/2lbs.:—
J/F. Sellers 53.
Tone:—Firmer better trade.
Australian J/F. Sellers 59.
Tone:—Quiet.
South Australian Wheat Part Cargo December Shipment to Antwerp Paid 58/6.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Jan/Feb. Paid £15; F/M. Sellers £15.
Tone:—Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. Sellers £7 1/2. Quiet.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. Sellers £16 5/8.
Linseed Bombay:—
J/F. Value £18 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton:—
J/F. Sellers £19 1/4.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—
J/F. Sellers £19 5/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—
Not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
J/F. Value £19.
Yellow Cawnpore:—
J/F. Value £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pura Basis Bags:—
Jan/Feb. Sellers £17 5/8.
April/May Done ...17.
Tone:—Quiet but prices steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. Paid 29/1 1/2.
May/August Paid 29/9.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 27.

Karachi Barley:—Not quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1035.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 130.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.75.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 7/16
American Dollars 272 1/4.
Hongkong Dollars 160.
Shanghai 203
Japan 122 1/2.
Singapore 156
Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 Months 4 19/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 4¾ per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-5.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-3
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-11-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold 2nd sett'lement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 69-11.0.
Bar silver 1st sett'lement Rs. 69-10.0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-6-0.

London, Jan. 27.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.
Siver ready d. 30.13.
Silver forward d. 30.12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Very little business doing. China was a large seller at higher rate. We expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little lower.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—
Feb/Mar. 33 1†2. Quiet.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 32; Sellers 32 1/4.
Tone:—Closed steadier.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
July/Sept. Sellers 15/4 1/2.
Oct/Dec. Sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 15/7 3/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Ready:—Rs. 21-2-0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21-1-9. Highest 21-2-0. At 6 p.m. 21-2-0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21.2-0. Highest 21-3-0. At 6 p.m. 21-3-0.
Vaida Chiytar:—Opening 21.3.3. Highest 21-3-6. At 6 p.m. 21-36.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Chiytar:—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Ready:—Rs. 69-11.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 69-4. Highest 69-11. At 6 p.m. 69-9.
Vaida Fagan: Opening 69. Highest 69-7. At 6 p.m. 69-5.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0-15-0.
Tone—Market steady.

SHOES!

Wanted Sole Dealers in the mofussil towns for Messrs. T.& A. Bata of Czechoslovakia, the largest shoe manufacturers in Europe (production 48.000 pairs per day).

For Price List of ready stocks apply to:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

45, ESPLANADE Post Box 106. BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/9.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/9.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930. Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/6.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954. Rs. 102/12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Tone of market:—Firm.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Jan. 28.

KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 13 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 13 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 6
Century	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 2 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 0
Appolo	,,	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon		
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 1 9
Gold Mohor	,,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1 2 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 2 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 0
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	1 1 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 3
Sondari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 4 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 4 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 6 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—		
Bombay Cotton Per Piece		5 1 0
Jamshed	,,	5 1 0
Jamshed	,,	5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 5 0
BLACK CHECK,		
5800 Sholapur	,,	12 10 0
Textile Mill £3 1/2		
FABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	9 7 0
Hindustan	,,	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9 4 0
SALITA		
Century	Per lb.	1 2 0
Textile	,,	1 2 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 2 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 11 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 6 0
Great	Per lb.	1 5 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
CHADAR KORI CALENDER—		
David	Per piece	1 1 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS'

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Brass, German	½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1	58 0 0
Brass, German	1½	57 0 0
Brass German	1½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	60/4
Copper, German	1	60/4
Copper German	1½	60/4
Copper American	1½	62
Copper, American	1½	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		27/8
Copper, English Bars		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28

Koger Brass, Metal ¾ Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs. 56
Kogar Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2 55/8
German Copper 1½ 61, to 1¾ to 2 62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼ 61/8

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

	Per lb.	R. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 12½	0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 10 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42-2	1 6 0
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSCN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

26th January 1926
1925-26 1924-25 Difference

	Bales	Bales	Bales
RECEIPTS			
22nd to 25th Jany	78278	84379	—11101
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 25th January 1926	1816383	1095043	+223340
SHIPMENTS 22nd to 25th Janay			
United Kingdom	2412		— 2412
Continent ..	7168	6853	+615
China, Japan and Coast Ports	61438	52301	+9317
Total ..	68606	61265	+ 7340
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 25th January 1926			
United Kingdom ..	16615	13883	+ 2732
Continent ..	188126	129408	+59718
China	92790	26670	+66120
Japan	455786	512400	—52614
Coast Ports	10795	7974	+ 2821
U. S. A.	550	710	—160
Total ..	768662	690045	+ 78617
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	6334	10227	—3893
China, Japan & Coast Ports	105314	96921	+8393

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

	Week ending 15th Jany	1st Sept 1925 to 15th Jany. 1926.
Madras	1,719	91,049*
Bombay	20,825	2,12, 047*
Sind	5,394	78,215
Bengal ..	682	3,358
U. P.	4,460	1,74,416*
Punjab	43,329	5,41,478*
C. P.	19,394	1,68,268*
Berar	32,069	2,51,206*
N.W. F Province	.. 166	1,635
Ajmer-Merwara	2,815	32,527
Burma ..	3,005	37,765
		(to 8st Jany).
	1,33,458	15,91,989.

*Adjusted.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

"THE SONG OF SWARAJ."

Friends,—I know that you have all readily understood and appreciated my reasons for refraining from personally approaching you to seek your suffrage in the forthcoming election. But I have complete confidence in your patriotic loyalty to the Indian National Congress and its chosen representatives, of which, as you are aware, I am one.

The record of my work for the country is before you; but Bombay has been the centre of my political and social labours and I have always tried to serve the highest interests of the city, in every direction. Will you remember that my symbol is a bird that sings always the song of Swaraj for India.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Congress House,
28th January, 1926.

NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

"DISTRIBUTE VOTES AMONGST THEM ALONE"

On the occasion of the forthcoming Municipal elections on Monday the 1st February 1926, the undermentioned candidates of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party from the various wards of the city, request the voters in their respective wards, not to register their votes on communal or personal grounds in favour of one or more individual candidates, but to treat all the Nationalist candidates with equal consideration, by distributing their votes amongst them alone.

46 CANDIDATES.

The following are the 46 candidates selected by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, for the coming municipal elections, arranged according to wards, who have subscribed to the above appeal:—

A WARD.

1. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji
2. Mr. Fateh Mohammad Mohammadji Adamji Haji Maniar
3. Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy–
4. Mr. P. A. Narielwala
5. Mr. S. N. Puenegar

B WARD.

1. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel
2. Mr. Mia Mohammad Haji Jan Mohammad Chotani
3. Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master–
4. Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—†
5. Dr. Jethalal V. Vora
6. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisher
7. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji
8. Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar
9. Mr. Veerchand Pannachand Shah

C WARD.

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
2. Miss Bachibai R. Lotwala
3. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar
4. Dr. A. G. Merchant
5. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai
6. Mr. G. B. Trivedi
7. Mr. S. D. Navalkar
8. Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji
9. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai
10. Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat
11. Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee
12. Mr. Bhavanidas N. Motivala

D WARD.

1. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta
2. Mr. Kharshed F. Nariman
3. Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar
4. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale
5. Mr. Govardhanbhai I. Patel
6. Mr. S. N. Gamadia

E WARD.

1. Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai
2. Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla
3. Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman Poonawalla
5. Mr. Sayaji Laxman Silam
6. Mr. C. T. Lakhia
7. Mr. S. K. Pupala

F WARD.

1. Mr. Pothan Joseph
2. Mr. Manilal N. Joshi
3. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey.

G WARD.

1. Mr. Panduranga G. Sahasrabudhe
2. Mr. Haji Oosman Haji Saleh Mohammad
3. Mr. Damordardas Haridas
4. Mr. I. S. Patel
5. Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya

MR. J. C. MAITRA AND C WARD.

Acharya P. C. Ray writes as follows to Mr. J. C. Maitra, a "C" Ward candidate:—

My Dear Jagadish,—I am very glad to learn that you propose to stand for election as a Municipal Councillor. You are in a manner a Bombay man as you have been carrying on business there for two generations. During the Khulna Famine and the North Bengal Flood, you rendered us invaluable service in raising funds for the distressed people of Bengal from the philanthropic public of Bombay, and I look upon you as a sort of connecting link between Bombay and Bengal. You have always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Urbs prima in Indis and I hope a public-spirited citizen and a keen social worker like yourself will be returned by your constituency.

KAMATIPURA RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

SUPPORT TO NATIONALISTS

The ratepayers of Kamatipura mustered strong in the compound of the Municipal Girls' School last night to hear their old friend and champion, Mr. Horniman and the candidates standing for that ward about the Municipal elections.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, was voted to the chair. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Vaikunt Desai, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Silam and other candidates for the ward. Mr. Azad, in his opening remarks, observed that there were only two more or less organised parties in the Corporation—the Nationalist and the Progressive; that the voters would have to choose between these two after examining their merits. The Progressive Party, headed by Mr. H. P. Mody, has taken as its slogan, "Efficiency and Economy" and that it professes not to oppose any party. "This," the president remarked, "is not a constructive programme." Examining the merits of the Nationalist party, the President, said that it was the Nationalist Party which had made compulsory primary education an accomplished fact and not the Progressive Party which had been talking about it for the last 30 years; that the Nationalist Party aimed at breaking up monopolies, of companies such as the Bombay Electric Co., Gas Company and others; and municipalising them; that the party worked for the amelioration and uplifting of the condition of the poor working classes. The president eloquently exhorted the voters to vote solidly for the Nationalist Party, recommending the candidatures of the C nominees of Nationalist Party. He referred to the valuable services of Mr. Belgaumwalla who, at a critical time in th existence of the "Bombay Chronicle" came to its rescue and saved it, and who gave the editorial control to Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Retiwalla who followed the president, welcomed Mr. Horniman on behalf of the residents of Kamatipura and asked the voters to vote for Nationalist candidates.

PARTY FOR WORKERS.

Mr. Horniman, who, on rising, was given an ovation, said that he was appalled at the insanitary condition of certain parts of the city, and related how in the big cities in England, the education of the children and the health and recreation of the citizens were carefully looked after by the municipal authorities. Mr. Horniman warned the voters against betraying the City of Bombay by voting for candidates other than those who belonged to the Nationalist Party. He further remarked that the Nationalist Party stood for the workers, while others parties represented vested interests. Mr. Pupala, a candidate, briefly translated Mr. Horniman's speech in Marathi and recommended the Nationalist candidates.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in a humorous speech, attacked the members of the so-called Progressive Party and exposed to the great amusement of the audience, the methods by which they curry favour with Government officials and become Khan Bahadurs, Rao Bahadurs and J.Ps. Mr. Mehta mercilessly slashed the seceders from the Nationalist Party, and mentioned Mr. Curtay and Mr. I. S. Haji as the culprits. The audience was convulsed with laughter when Mr. Mehta told them how Mr. Curtay became Khan Bahadur and how Mr. Haji, by doing "haji, haji" got "naji" for the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Silam followed and made a speech in Telugu and feelingly declared that his forefathers worked and served Kamatipura, and he was resolved to do the same.

Mr. Vaikunth Desai said that the Nationalist Party had no communal prejudices and stood for all communities.

A jarring note was struck by Mr. Gole, who though not a Nationalist candidate, was allowed by the president to speak at the request of some persons. Mr. Gole, in the course of his speech, attempted to make some disparaging remarks about the Nationalist Party, but was promptly called to order by the President. Mr. Gole had to apologise for his indiscreet utterance.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai recommended the candidature of Mr. Silam and others and said that the only real party was the Nationalist Party. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thanked the President amidst loud cheers and the meeting was dissolved.

ELECTION BOARD'S MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board will be held at the residence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Chairman of the Board, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. G. B. NARE'S APPEAL

Mr. Giridhar Bhiwaji Nare who is a candidate from "F" Ward for the Municipal Elections, appeals to voters of that Ward:—

I stand as a candidate for the election from "F" Ward. I am conducting the Nare Free School, Parel, for the last eight years. The school was founded, fifty years ago, by my dear father, the late Mr. Bhiwajee Ramji Nare, ex-Weaving Master of the Morarjee Mill. Since its beginning, our school has been doing immense service for the promotion of education amongst the masses. Prominent citizens of Bombay have highly spoken of our school. I am also one of the organisers of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, which has been doing very useful work since its foundation in 1912 amongst the students as well as the general public of the northern part of our city. It is my earnest desire to serve you as your representative in the Corporation, and I hope you will support my candidature at the next election by giving me all your six votes which you are entitled to give.

Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, President, Social Union, Dadar, states in an appeal to the voters of the Parel Ward:—

Mr. Nare is a Maratha gentleman of a right "Maratha" type, and deserves to be called a model of an educated gentleman of the community. It is a pity that in several cases even educated men belonging to the masses are themselves ashamed to mix with their own people, though on public occasions they would like to take advantage of their belonging to the backward communities to serve their personal end.

He is a graduate of the Bombay University, given to studious habits, well-informed and having a liking for public work. Moreover he is one of the few Marathas having nationalist views. He is personally known to us as one of the originators of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, an institution which has made a name for rendering multifarious public service. He has consequently experienced all the difficulties that beset the smooth working of such a public body. He was known for regular attendance, zealous work and sincere heart. These qualifications stand in good stead in all spheres and they enhance to a great extent the practical side of his merits as a candidate in this election too.

MR. D. P PATHAK'S APPEAL

Mr. Dalpatram P. Pathak has issued the following appeal to the Voters of "C" Ward:—

Inspite of tall talks about myself suffice it to say that I did my best in my humble way to serve "C" Ward during the course of appealing Influenza epidemic. Recently, when the national spirit was at its summit I spared no pains to hold creditably the Secretary's post in the Congress Committee of our Ward. Also I have been taking keen interest in the welfare of our city. I have no desire at all to be a Corporator for the sake of Corporatorship or for the interest of self. I have the motto of my being "May God bestow on me ample opportunities to serve the Motherland and Humanity" and I expect you fellow citizens to give your whole-hearted support to me or to any other candidate who is prepared to work conscientiously upto this motto. Living as I am, fellow citizens, in your midst I will personally look to your grievances redressed. "Work must weight more than redressd. "Work must weigh more than words." No influence of any nature may prejudice your right discretion at the moment is my earnest appeal.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Punjabhai Thackersy, M. L. C., regrets very much that, owing to the sudden and premature demise of his father, he withdraws his candidature from "F" Parel Ward. He appreciates and thanks sincerely the voters of "F" Ward the general public and the Press for all the support they promised him at the ensuing election.

DUTY OF IRANI ZOROASTRIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Persian Zoroastrians resident in Bombay are a business community who have scarcely taken any active part in the betterment of the city of their adoption where for generation they have earned a happy livelihood under religiously the most tolerant government. This is mostly because they have had no opportunities. Though a highly intellectual race their attention has not been drawn to their civic duties. The day has arrived when they can perform a most pleasant double duty: discharge what they owe to the city and, what is more, evince their gratitude to the leading person who has taken a hereditary and personal interest in their welfare. I refer to Sir Dinshaw Petit Baronet.

The founder of the house of Petits founded the Zoroastrian Amelioration Society. It is to this institution that the Parsis of Persia owe much of their education, social advancement and moral uplift. These Persians are a grateful race. They need no urging from me. I solicit the space of your paper only to intimate to them the measures contemplated in this behalf by Mr. Ardeshir Khodabakush. It will redound to the credit of the community if its other prominent men collaborate with him. Perhaps the spirited Mrs. Shirin Faozdar is already independently moving in the matter. The proprietors of the Empire, Churchgate, Ideal, Herbad and other restaurants may be confidently expected to make it a common cause. For no Irani who has been shown his duty on this occasion can or will remain apathetic to the only way in which they can repay a part of what they owe Sir Dinshaw Petit.—Yours, etc.

G. K. NARIMAN.

Mazgaon, Jan. 28.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MILL WORKERS.

A public meeting of the mill-workers was held on Tuesday last in the compound of Mr. Shinde, Mr. Anandrao Tatyaji Thorat presiding.

At first the President explained the importance of the right of franchise, and it was the duty of every person, who calls himself a citizen to go to the polling booth, and should vote for the candidate whom he thinks a fit person to occupy a seat in the Municipal Corporation. Then Mr. Desai put forth the resolution and spoke.

Mr. G. G. Kalekar seconded the resolution. Mr. Narayan Madhawrao Kadam (Bala Master) and Mr. Dattatray Ramchandra Mayaker, supported the proposition. Mr. Shankerrao Nikam, Dr. Nana Babaji Sawant, Mr. Khot and Mr. Govindrao Yeshwantrao Shinde also addressed the meeting.

Then the resolution was put to vote and it was passed unanimously.

At the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on Wednesday the Police (Amendment) Bill 1925, wa finally passed as amended by the Select Committee.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bandra's reception to Mr. Horniman, New Rangari Chawl, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 8-45 p.m., Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Ranpura" due at 5 a.m.

Urgent meeting of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, Taj Mahal Hotel (Mrs. Naidu's Rooms) 4 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY, January 30.

Benefit Performance in aid of Bandra T. C. C. at Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m., Mr. Horniman to preside

Bombay women's meeting to ask for suppression of brothels, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Saberbanoo F. Vakil to preside.

The s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, 11th Day.

University Senate Meeting, 3 p.m.

Special Convocation, Bombay University, University Hall, 4-45 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a useful Diary for 1926, from Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Katra Road, Allahabad.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 1st February, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

V J T INSTITUTE SPORTS

The students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will hold sports at the Institute Students' Day to-day (Friday) when Mr. Bell will preside and Mrs. Bell will distribute prizes for the sports.

THE SWARAJYA SABHA

The monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Sunday, (the 31st inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, First Floor.

LECTURE ON "EDUCATION"

Mr. P. R. Javere, will deliver a public lecture on the above subject on Sunday, (the 31st inst.), at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Daiwadnya Debating Society in the Society's lecture Hall, at Pallow Road, when Mr. G. S. Madan, will preside.

INTER-SCHOOL COMPETITION

The annual inter-school competition in declamation of the Educational Society (B. C. W. O.) will be held on Sunday, (the 31st instant), at 10 a.m. at Antonio de Souza School Hall, Byculla.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The 40th annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 3rd prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The sports meeting for this year will be held at the South End of the Oval on Saturday, the 30th when sixteen events will be competed for. The Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cup will also be contested for.

"RELIGION AND PROGRESS OF INDIA"

There will be a public debate at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Brotherhood will propose that Religion has retarded the progress of India"; the Young Men's Parsee Association will oppose the proposition.

RAILWAY WORKERS AGITATED

To-day (Friday) the Railway Workers of Bombay will meet under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala to discuss the problem of Staff Councils. Mr. Horniman has consented to be present.

AIM OF HUMAN LIFE

Under the auspices of the "Dyaneshwar Maharaj Society, Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will give a discourse in Marathi on "the Highest aim of human life and how to attain it at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Until further notification telegrams for places in China, (except for places in the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow) and beyond will be accepted for transmission via Madras only and not via Bhamo.

"ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION AND VOTER'S DUTY"

Under the auspices of the "Mandvi Kirti Rakshaka Mandal" a public meeting will be held in the open street in front of the Keshavji Nayak's fountain, Bhat Bazar to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Vithalrao Gaekwad of Baroda, Velji Anandji Meisheri, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Fazal Ibrahim Rehimtoola, H. P. Mody, Meghji Hirji Jangeali, Lalji Hirji Shah, and others will deliver speeches on "The Duty of the Voters in the ensuiny Municipal Election". Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas will preside.

News has been received in Amritsar that Gagi, a notorious dacoit, has been arrested while on horseback, but a dozen members of his gang are believed to be still at large. The police have also arrested Gagi's chief lieutenant Santa Singh.—(A.P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this column:—

CANDIDATE FOR A. WARD, FORT.

MATHURADAS TRIKAMJI

Symbol– "FLOWER"

"All parties in the Corporation are agreed as to his contribution to the advancement of the City's interests during his present tenure and there are no two opinions as to the extent of his solid work.

L. R. TAIRSEE,
S. A. BRELVI,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

Candidate from C. Ward, Bhuleshwar.

RAMCHANDRA M. BHATT

Symbol– "HORSE"

Symbol of

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

IS

"MAN"

VOTERS OF "C" WARD

(1) If you want "Superman" to represent you, do not vote for me.
(2) If you want Semaphores, do not vote for me,
(3) If you want a MAN, to act and fight as MAN, vote for

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,

Symbol– "MAN"

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU

"C" WARD

Symbol "BIRD"

The Bird that sings always the song of "Swaraj" for India.

No. 9 IN VOTING PAPER.—**G. B. TRIVEDI**

Symbol "CHAIR"

"C" WARD.

Practical Social Worker for Orphans, Depressed Classes, fallen Women Prisoners, etc., etc.

Worked on popular side in the first Reformed Council.

"Indefatigable Critic of the Development Department", said "Times of India"

REMEMBER

No. 10 IN THE VOTING PAPER

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND JAVERI

CANDIDATE FROM "C" WARD.

Symbol "BELL"

Vote for one, who speaks less, but does more for public good

TO VOTERS OF D WARD.

TIGER

Symbol of Mr. K. F. NARIMAN

Do you want a Tiger to fight for your CIVIC RIGHTS?
If so, Support Mr. K. F. NARIMAN.

"E", BYCULLA WARD.

Mr. NAOROJI HORMUSJI BELGAUMVALA

NATIONALIST

Symbol "HAND"

BYCULLA (E) WARD.

VAIKUNTHRAI AMBALAL DESAI, B.A.

Symbol–SWORD

Vote for one, who works for you.

(Advt.)

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,

UNDOUBTEDLY THE
BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

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P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC MEETING.
AT THE
Sir COWASJI JEHANGHIR HALL
ON
FRIDAY, January 29th, AT 6-45 P.M.
TO MEET
Col. GIDNEY,
THE LEADER OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION to England
Col. GIDNEY, will address the Meeting.
Mr. E. E. WOODS, M. L. C., will preside.
All are invited to attend.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition
SAJAN & CO.
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LARGE SHIPMENTS OF
MARBLES & TILES
for FLOORS and WALLS, etc.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1926.

A "SCRAP OF PAPER"

The non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly have agreed to postpone to a later date the debate on the South African question, which was to be held yesterday. The decision is the outcome of an understanding between them and the Government, who are anxious to avoid anything being said or done in the House which may adversely affect the extremely delicate negotiations which they are carrying on with the Hertzog Government. That the non-official members of the Assembly have readily responded to the appeal of the Government not to embarass their position shows how earnest they are in their desire to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute the existence of which is at once a dishonour and a peril to the Empire. We can only say for ourselves that *prima facie* we regard all such arrangements with the Government on such important issues in present circumstances as of questionable wisdom We trust that, in this instance, the Indian members of the Assembly have not been taken in. Patience on the part of India is being misunderstood in South Africa where both the politicians and the Press are engaged in propaganda, the dishonesty of which is only matched by the racial arrogance which has prompted the threatened legislation against Indians. &n the face of such propaganda it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any patriotic Indian to speak or write on the subject with restraint and one can well appreciate, the intensity of feeling behind Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution suggesting the declaration of war with South Africa. The legislation, which the South African Government seem determined to pass and the methods by which they seek to justify it, constitute quite as great a provocation as that which compelled Britain to declare war against Germany. When the German Chancellor contemptuously described the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as a "scrap of paper" and suited his action to his sinister words, Britain did not hesitate for a moment before she took the memorable decision to oppose with all the might of her Empire the propounders of a satanical doctrine which struck at the roots of civilization; for she realised that if the sanctity of international obligations were not respected no civilization could last for a day. India, as part of the British Empire, placed all her resources in men, money and arms, at the disposal of Britain in that struggle for the defence of civilisation.

The issue in South Africa to-day is not less vital. Prussianism, defeated in Germany, has merely changed its location and the doctrine for which the German Chancellor was responsible is being propounded afresh by South African politicians and publicists, as is evident from the interview with Mr. Patrick Duncan and the comments on it which the "Cape Times" has published. Dr. Malan, the author of the anti-Asiatic Bill, has contended that it is neither a repudiation nor a breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement. Dr. Malan, however, is brutally frank in his aim. He regards Indians as aliens and is determined to see them hounded out of South Africa. But his supporters realise that mere assertion of the claim that the Bill does not violate the Agreement of 1914 is no answer, much less an effective answer, to India's inconvenient demand for arbitration on that point. They have, therefore, changed their tactics and, like the Prussians, frankly repudiate the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement. It is, of course, not the first time they have violated arrangements and promises made by themselves. It is, as Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, an old trick with them. Mr. Duncan does not think that "an agreement was ever made with the Indians that their rights would never be subject to any further restriction" and he asks that "the matter should be attacked by those opposed to it on its merits and demerits and not on the ground that it was a breach of faith." The "Cape Times," which characterises the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement an "an obsolete paper," endorses the view of Mr. Duncan and writes: "Mr. Gandhi knew General Smuts could not give any assurance which went further than the administration of the existing laws, and he received that assurance. Mr. Gandhi must have known that General Smuts could not pledge the South African Legislature for all time not to alter the existing laws." It is impossible to exaggerate the danger of the immoral defence of an outrageous measure embodied in these sentences. The Gandhi-Smuts Agreement ended the Passive Resistance campaign that had been carried on under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi for eight years. Indians and their leader would hardly have consented to close the struggle if they had not been assured of the redress of their grievance and the protection of their rights not for the time being but for all time and if they did not regard the Agreement as closing the door once for all against legislation based upon racial and colour distinctions. The "Cape Times" has the temerity to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi "has now altered his view of the agreement *in toto*.

That such a suggestion should be made shows the desperate straits to which the Whites in South Africa have been driven in seeking to defend the indefensible. Mahatma Gandhi's view of the Agreement is what it always has been, namely, that, as he says in the latest issue of "Young India," "the fulcrum of that settlement of that long struggle was no more disabilities but steady improvement in the position of the resident. (Indian) population after the fear of unrestricted immigration of Indians had been removed for all time." The South African Government are entitled to question the correctness of Mr. Gandhi's interpretation, and to demand that the point be settled by arbitration. But the meaning of the attitude adopted by the 'Cape Times" when it says that "Mr. Gandhi must have known that General Smuts could not pledge the South African Legislature for all time not to alter the existing laws" is quite different. It means that the South African Legislature has no respect for the sanctity of treaties solemnly ratified by itself; that it can make pledges to-day and treat them as "scraps of paper" to-morrow. The South African Legislature is, indeed, free to repudiate undertakings given by itself when it suits its purpose just as Germany was free to violate the neutrality of Belgium on the plea of military necessity. But it can exercise that freedom only by condemning itself to the inevitable fate of all nations who dishonour their bonds, the fate to which Germany was condemned: it must, as the violater of international morality, be prepared to be regarded by other nations as an enemy of civilization.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

Lord Inchcape arrives in Bombay to-day, after an interval of less than three years. What brings this active, if elderly, business man of England back among us? Time was,—and that not very long ago,—when rumour was busy with his lordship's name as contemplating the formation of a huge textile combine,—an Anglo-Indian edition of the American Trust, and German Kartel, to batten upon the working classes and the consumers in India. Thanks to the miserable condition of the Indian cotton industry, brought about by the hateful Cotton Excise Duty as much as by the fatal competition of Japanese goods in India many mills were said to be in the market for a song. Lord Inchcape and his associates have not, so far as we are aware, yet succeeded in definitely buying out Indian mill-owners, though the Excise Duty is removed, and the Government of Lord Reading have thrown out feelers tempting the cotton manufacturers to demand special protection after an inquiry by the Tariff Board. The leaders of that industry on this side do not appear to have taken the bait so far, though it goes without saying that the profit of the capital Lord Inchcape and his associates may be prepared to sink in this venture would be proportionately great if his Lordship manoeuvres,—now that the Excise Duty is a thing of the hateful past and a further measure of protection is not utterly inconceivable,—to step in at this psychological moment, with half a dozen mills under his influence.

Whether the Indian Cotton Excise Duty was removed really owing to considerations like the attraction such an advantage would afford to intending English capitalists to invest in the Indian cotton manufacturing industry or not; whether Lord Inchcape has now returned to this country for the purpose of setting up a gigantic industrial combine, with himself as the centre and the pivot, or not—the fact remains that the visit of this insatiate, ubiquitous, and untiring entrepreneur must cause serious agitation in many an Indian heart. Lord Inchcape is so very much of a personage in the less well-known fields of imperial politics that his outing to India cannot be allowed to pass as the mere idle nothing of an idle nobody, without gratuitously insulting one of the most considerable figures in the domain of British enterprise. If cotton manufacture is not a lure to his lordship, would it be right to suggest that shipping enterprise has proved an irresistible bait, particularly now that Indians have begun to demand a reservation of their own coastal waters for their own local enterprise? The Government of India are, of course, invariably obliging wherever Viscount Inchcape is concerned; but though they have sat tight on the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for more than two years, even they can no longer, it seems, continue to oblige his lordship by this silent conspiracy of just doing nothing. Legal opinion, which was thought to constitute a barrier to the reservation of Indian coastal trading, is now distinctly in favour of Indian demands; so that those whom his lordship is pleased to regard as interlopers, if not pirates, in their own home waters are likely to threaten him with taking off a considerable slice of the earnings and profits of the great shipping combine over which he has the pleasure to preside. But the Indian patriots must be living in a fool's paradise, indeed, if they imagine that because the dilatory tactics of Government in alliance with Lord Inchcape have been frustrated, all the guns of his most resourceful lordship have been spiked. There is no greater menace to the just budding shipping enterprise of this country than is implied in this repetition of the costly honour of a visit from Lord Inchcape at 75. If Lord Reading and his henchmen fail him, he has still the chance of offering to buy out what little ventures there are struggling in the shipping business of India. We very much doubt if the present invertebrate management of the premier Indian shipping concern on this side will be able effectively to stand up against this formidable menace, and unyieldingly defend the indefeasible rights of India, though a timely warning regarding the likely developments of the Inchcape visit will not, we trust, be out of place altogether. And if this *coupe* does not come off the veteran businessman has managed to get up laudatory addresses from shippers in Calcutta and even in Bombay, to tell an admiring world what an unrivalled service he and his ships have been rendering India,—seemingly on a wholly philanthropic basis!

Notes of the Day.

No Faith in Nomination.

The deputation of the "Depressed" Classes, which waited on Wednesday last upon the Governor of Bombay did well to declare its want of faith in the system of nomination to seats in the local legislature. The main grievance of the deputation was that in a country, "where there are so few to fight" for the cause of the section of society it represented, a single seat in the Legislative Council was not an adequate safeguard against social injustice and indifference. We should like the deputation, which contained nearly all the leaders of the "Depressed" Classes, to believe that the number of those willing to fight for their cause is large and steadily on the increase.

The True Remedy.

In the Governor's reply the fear was entertained that Government would have to agree to separate electorates for many other minorities, if the deputation's demand were accepted. The reply misconceives the issue. The deputation does not want a separate electorate. This admirable wish to desist from indulgence in the usual communal mania may not be palatable in certain quarters, but the fact remains that the deputation wants the people for whom it speaks to take their chance in the general electorate. We would urge upon the leaders of the "Depressed" Classes that what they must press for is an enlarged political franchise, which will very soon lead up to adult suffrage. That would give the masses of this country far better effective representation than the backdoor device of reserved seats.

Very Necessary

C. R. Das was fond of reminding the huge audiences during his propaganda tours on behalf of the Swarajya Party that "self-expression came before self-realisation." The nationalist members of the Assembly must be finding how difficult it is to indulge in self-expression hedged round, as they are, by so many Standing Orders under which no motion can be brought before the Government without the permission of the Governor-General. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has now given notice of some very necessary amendments to the Standing Orders, to which the Assembly ought to agree in spite of the expected opposition of the *Jo-Hukum* bloc. The proposed amendments are an attempt to permit of motions being brought up expressing "a sense of feeling not only on petitions but also on specific grievances or subjects of inquiry," and they seek to empower the President to allow discussion of important non-official business on official days provided there is time.

An Opportune Suggestion.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who is in executive charge of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, makes a very timely appeal to the people of Bombay. The two institutions are, he says, "a magnificent monument expressive of the spirit of charity," which characterises Bombay, but he wants the charity to extend further. The Hospital will be receiving In and Out-Patients from February 15th, and the problem of after-care of the patient must be successfully solved, if the treatment he receives is to give him permanent benefit. Many of the patients are so poor that they cannot afford the special diet recommended to them during convalescence and others cannot buy the artificial trusses, or limbs or spectacles, they are recommended to use. Dr. Mehta urges the establishment of a Patients Help Society, which would look after the patients, when they are out of the hospital. We are sure philanthropic Bombay will heartily support the idea.

A Little Consideration.

We need not remind our readers of the courageous service Mr. B. S. Pathik rendered to the people of Rajputana in fighting against autocratic rule, which obtains, with more or less stupidity and high-handedness, all over that part of India. His efforts brought him under the serious displeasure of the Udaipur authorities, and the Maharaj Kumar sentenced him last year to a term of three and a half years' imprisonment in the Udaipur jail. We understand that Mr. Pathik is being treated as a special prisoner there, but his experience of Udaipur heat last summer was bad for his eye-sight, and we cordially endorse the appeal of the "Tarun Rajasthan" that the Udaipur State should remove their distinguished prisoner to a cooler place. By far the best thing for the State will be to set him free, because his is a case of detention in defiance of the verdict of the Mewar High Court.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

SUICIDAL ADVICE.

In the coming University election which is exciting unusual interest all over the country, the responsive co-operators have not chosen to run a candidate of their own. The resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar has necessitated the coming election. If Mr. Jayakar who is the sponsor of responsive co-operation wanted to divide the country on the issue of acceptance of office, he should have offered himself for re-election. But for reasons best known to himself, he is but filling the role of an amused spectator. The "Mahratta" while mentioning distinctions between Moderates and Responsive Co-operators can only advise Responsive Co-operators to remain neutral. The "Kesari" is in a quandary. It feels that the success of Dr. Deshmukh would mean the defeat of Responsive Co-operation. But the success of Dr. Paranjpye would leave them in no better position. Of the two candidates both cannot be defeated for the benefit of the "Kesari." Some one must succeed and the Responsive Co-operators must decide for themselves who it is to be. Their abstention from election would materially aid Dr. Paranjpye for Dr. Paranjpye never counted on their votes.

Acceptance of Office

Acceptance of office is not the issue of the present election. The party cannot expect such an important issue to be fought between strangers in a by-election. It would no doubt be in the forefront of the next election, unless better counsels prevail but at that time Responsive Co-operators must themselves take the field. Even as regards acceptance of office, some Responsive Co-operators say they do not want office for profit or Co-operation. Repeatedly the leaders of the new movement have declared that they want to accept office only for obstruction. Obstruction is the principal thing. If Dr. Deshmukh feels and feels rightly that obstruction can be managed better outside office than inside, Responsive Co-operators can have no grievance unless they are prepared to throw to the winds their tradition, history and principles.

Mr. Jayakar---Then and Now

Fortunately as regards this point, we are on stronger ground. We appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. Mr. Jayakar wrote in these columns in 1923 to the following effect: "My personal view on this point (acceptance of office) is the same as that of the Swaraj Party—that in the present circumstances of the country and until provincial autonomy is attained and people are able to run their own Government in all its departments, they should remain in opposition in order that an intelligent, well-informed and strong opposition may be formed in the Councils. There is a great need of such opposition at the present moment. I have no doubt that this view is shared by a very large number of Nationalists all over the country and personally I feel that in the present circumstances of the country, it is a very sound view." One can scarcely improve the polished diction of Mr. Jayakar. It will be very difficult even for astute lawyer like Mr. Jayakar to combat these eminently sound views, unless he takes up the position that he has grown wiser since.

Who is nearer ?

The party of Responsive Co-operation is yet to be formed and its principles laid down. Everything still is in the course of gestation. It would be suicidal for the Responsive Co-operators to listen to the "Mahratta" and abstain from the elections. When avowed non-co-operators are going to take part in the elections in obedience to the Congress mandate, it would be strange indeed if these who staked their all on the question of Council-entry abstained from the elections. Like the Responsive Co-operators, Non-Co-operators also are in a way dissatisfied. But the prestige of the Congress must be maintained at all costs. The Responsive Co-operators are a sub-party of the Congress and they cannot disarm the Congress. They owe a general allegiance to the Congress and when their own candidates are not in the field, they should vote for the next best man. Of the two, who is nearer? Certainly Dr. Deshmukh. The present fight is not between a Responsive Co-operator and a Congressman but between a Congressman and a Moderate disowning the Congress altogether. Excepting on the single issue of acceptance of office there is not much difference between the two sections of the Swarajists. Properly analysed even acceptance is for obstruction and Dr. Deshmukh is for obstruction. It is the duty of the Responsive Co-operators to support the Congress and vote for the Congress candidate and see that he is returned. The narrow view of the "Kesari" that the success of Dr. Deshmukh is the defeat of Responsive Co-operation should not at all prevail. Even the "Kesari" is not serious in this view. Were it so, it would have straightway asked the Responsive Co-operators to vote for Dr. Paranjpye. The Responsive Co-operators are bound to make the choice between the two candidates and as true Congressmen and obstructionists they are bound to vote for Dr. Deshmukh.

NOMINATION CONCEITS.

The second column in the nomination list imposes upon people the duty of giving a "description" of themselves. Judged by results, it is not easy for some to guess what they themselves are. In "Martin Chuzzlewit", we are told of Mr. Pecksniff putting up a board with the legend "Land-Surveyor." His professional practice was confined to gazing from the window and surveying other people's land in breach of the tenth commandment.

There are candidates for the ensuing municipal election who do not know how exactly to identify themselves. Some are particular about their academic titles and flaunt them for the beguiling of the voter. J. P.'s are proud that they enjoy the confidence of the Government These distinctions do not however "describe" the candidate. The business of description has been done with such facetious diversity that I would prefer finger-prints as a simple, standardised form of identification. Many mention their professional occupation, but any odd claim is good enough to pass muster. One candidate describes himself as Fellow of the Bombay University, Advocate, Justice of the Peace and Member of the Legislative Council. That is a long and convincing boast compared with rival's humble description "Godown Superintendent." Two candidates go in for impressive tautology, one calling himself "Principal *and* Headmaster", the other "Agriculturist *and* Farmer." A few of them are journalists, but one claims to be both "journalist and worker." Is it suggested that mere journalists are idlers? They work, and they are paid, like galley-slaves.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala subscribes himself as "Literary Worker." The department of trade and merchandise is represented in odd lots. Miss Lotvala declares herself to be "a merchant and sitting member of the Corporation." That is better than the short and sedentary claim of a gentleman who calls himself "sitting member of the Corporation." Mr. Tairsee is there "in public service without pension or pay." He is entitled to that quaint title if only for the reason that he has consistently refused to take a pie as member of the Standing Committee. There is a candidate who briefly advertises himself as "Landlord and Congressman." It suggests implicit support from two ends, and there is prudence in making the best of both worlds. Any name is admissible in the list. You may call yourself "Thinker" or "Dyspeptic" or "Milestone-Inspector", it passes muster by the evidence of the published claims.

J.

TRIFLES.

In a recent issue of the "United Empire," Rao Bahadur Jambulinga Mudaliar publishes an excited eulogy of British rule in India. He deplores the growth of nationalist propaganda and gives the following piece of Brahmachari advice to his countrymen:—

"What I therefore request my friends in the political field to do, is to think before they begin to propagate, to act themselves before they venture to compel or persuade others to act."

Let everybody begin to think at once!

* * *

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Denys Bray explained the circumstances in which the Government spent Rs. 97,000 on the reception of the King of the Belgians. Sir Denys Bray said that "it was the first occasion on which a European crowned head had honoured this country with a visit." The taxpayer may well hope it will be the last!

* * *

That kindly dreamer of tenant-welfare, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkerny has interpreted for us the significance of the seven wards of Bombay. The wards are named from A to G. Mr. Kulkerny sees the inwardness of it in the following expansion:—

Advocate Bombay Citizens' Demand, Elect Fittest Gentlemen.

* * *

Wonderful are the ups and downs of a Shopkeeper's Empire. Mr. Baldwin has discovered two facts not wholly unconnected in his opinion. In India extremist agitation has gone down, but the economic position has improved. But the question is, whose position?

* * *

A non-graduate attended a graduates' meeting yesterday, to question the credentials of the Swarajist candidate for Council. The audience settled his pretensions by arranging to lift him bodily out of the Hall.

* * *

The motto of the Non-Brahmin movement as given by the Rajah of Panagal in his presidential address at Amraoti is "Love for all and hatred for none." The overflowing love of the Non-Brahmin leaders of Madras for the Brahmins in particular dispels any lingering doubts that one might have in the matter.

* * *

A visitor to a jail remarked how courteous the prisoners were:

"Yes," said the governor, "when one of them recently escaped, he left a note for me, saying. 'I hope you will excuse the liberty I am taking.'"

WAYFARER.

[G]AN GOVERN-[M]'S PROGRAMME

S[T]E STRICTURES IN REICHSTAG.

DR. LUTHER DEMANDS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Berlin.—Opening a debate on the Government's programme in the Reichstag, Herr Fehrenbach, a member of the Centre Party, and the Socialist, Mueller, appproved of the programme. Mueller demanded that Germany should enter the League without delay, and without making any conditions. He agreed with the other parties in the view that the promises made by Germany had not been fulfilled, but declared that the opposition to their fulfilment came not from statesmen but from the military officers of the Entente owing to the "sword-rattling" of the German nationalist press.

Count Westarp, leader of the German Nationalists, bitterly criticised Dr. Stresemann's policy, and remarked that the impossibility of carrying out the Dawes plan was "now generally recognised."

Amid interruptions from the Right, Dr. Luther refused to give information regarding the negotiations between Germany and the Allies, and said the Reichstag must support, and not merely tolerate, him. He demanded a positive vote of confidence which will be voted to-morrow. It will probably be adopted by a small majority.—Reuter.

"FATE HANGING BY THREAD"

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Berlin.—The fate of Dr. Luther's Government hangs by the thread. The Chancellor is, at present trying to persuade the Economic Party to vote for Government in the Reichstag this evening, when a vote of confidence will be moved; otherwise, Government is in danger of being defeated since the attitude of the Socialists is not in the least clear.—Reuter.

BRIAND-CHAMBERLAIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan 27.

Paris.—M. Briand met Sir A. Chamberlain on his arrival here from Rapallo. The latter proceeded to the British Embassy. It is expected that Sir Austin will spend two days in Paris. He will confer with M. Briand to-morrow and leave for London on Friday.—Reuter.

"LOOKING IN"

DEVELOPMENT IN BROADCASTING

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"Looking in," a new verbal coinage, denotes receiving of a television programme which will begin to be broadcast from a small London station next week under a license granted by the Postmaster-General to the new Company to exploit the patent of a Glasgow inventor named John Baird for Special receiving apparatus adaptable to any valve set. Demonstrations have been successfully conducted, though experiments will be necessary to give a sharper definition to figures.—Reuter.

U. S. AND THE WORLD COURT

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Washington.—The Senate by 76 votes to 17 ratified the resolution providing for adherence to the World Court.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jany. 28.

Washington.—Drastic application of closure failed to stem the current of the debate, and as the hour approached for taking the final vote, the old controversies with regard to the League policy of late President Wilson and many other issues were raised again and once or twice the debate touched the question of religious tolerance, and Ku-Klux-Klan. Distinguished spectators listened to the debate from packed galleries.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF U. S.

The other reservations which have been approved by an overwhelming majority provided withdrawal of the United States from the World Court at any time and the statutes of the Court could not be amended without the consent of the United States.

"Advisory opinions" must be rendered publicly and no such opinion affecting the United States could be rendered unless the United States consented.

Signature of the United States could not be affixed to the Protocol of the Court until other nations, members of the Court, accepted the American reservations and recourse to the Court for settlement of differences between the United States and any other State could be had only by agreement before hand by general or special treaty between the parties to dispute

The Senate also approved of the statement that adherence to court should not be construed as requiring the United States to depart from its traditional policy of opposition to entangling alliances or its traditional attitude towards purely American questions.—Reuter.

EUSTON LODGE AS T. U. COLLEGE,

LONDON, Jany. 28.

The Council of the Trade Union Congress has accepted the Countess of Warwick's offer of Euston Lodge to be used as a trade union college to be run under the direct auspices and control of the Congress.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR WITH VENGEANCE?

GENERAL SMUTS' PROTEST.

DEBATE ON MINES & WORKS BILL

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27.

In the Assembly, moving the second reading of the Mines and Works Bill, Colonel Cresswell, in the absence of Mr. Beyers, Mines Minister, said Government was following a constitutional course in taking the earliest opportunity to reintroduce the Bill and doing its duty by the people of South Africa. He announced that Government proposed to pass the measure through Parliament. He disagreed with the view that the Bill should be held over until General Hertzog's native policy had been dealt with, and maintained that the Bill merely gave Government power which the former Government believed it possessed

General Smuts, replying, regretted that the measure was raised out of its place in the frame-work of Government's general native policy and had been taken out of its proper context. Nevertheless, Government took the first opportunity of "inflicting this misfortune" upon them again. He considered the Bill of far-reaching importance, and urged Government very carefully to consider the matter. He said if the Government desired to restore the powers existing in 1911 which the Supreme Court had declared to be illegal, he had no objection, but the present Bill went much further and gave absolutely arbitrary powers to apportion work between the Whites and Natives in any part of the Union, and exceeded any previous colour bar. General Smuts emphasised that the views of natives should be heard before the second reading of the Bill was passed. He accordingly moved that the order for the second reading of the Bill be discharged and the subject matter of the Bill be referred to a select committee.

The debate is proceeding.—Reuter.

INDIAN POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MAHATMA ON VICEROY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I am sorry to say that Lord Reading's pronouncement on the acute position that has arisen in South Africa does not inspire me with hope. He may, by some diplomatic stroke, secure postponement of the consideration of the Bill during the present session of the Union Parliament, but the grim fact that stares us in the face is that, as a recent cablegram shows, action is being already taken, in South Africa as if the Bill had become a law of the land and renewals of licenses are being refused. The principle of the measure is itself wrong. What appears to me, Lord Reading is after, is that he will secure some trifling alteration in details, but nothing in the substance of the Bill, the substance being the curtailment of the rights of the resident Indian population as they existed at the settlement of 1914. The fulcrum of that settlement of that long struggle was no more disabilities, but steady improvement in the position of the resident population after the fear of unrestricted immigration of Indians had been removed for all time.

Mr. Gandhi adds: "But evidently such was not to be the case and history since 1914 is the history of a series of attacks upon the Indian position. If Lord Reading means to do his duty he has not merely to secure postponement of the measure, but to insist upon, at least, the reversion to the position of 1914, bad as even that position would be. Let it not be said when the result of his negotiations is known that Lord Reading had secured nothing which might be considered substantial from the point of view of the settlers themselves."—A. P.

ALTERNATIVE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION AT SALEM

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Jany. 26.

The South African Deputation visited Salem on the 25th instant. The Municipal Council adopted a unanimous resolution welcoming them offering full sympathy and support. A large public meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Salem records its emphatic opinion that the Anti-Asiatic Bill is a violation of the terms of the Settlement of 1914 and assurances on which the passive resistance struggle was then terminated. The law sought to be passed is opposed to the laws of God and morality.

This meeting is of opinion that Government of Great Britain should justify the Imperial bond in which India is held by advising the King-Emperor to stand for justice between India and white South Africa by vetoing the Bill even if passed by the Union Legislature.

This meeting points out it would be travesty of the principles of freedom of the self-governing Dominions to allow the white people of one Dominion to pass tyrannical laws to oppress a population who are not allowed to participate in making any of the laws of that Dominion.

This meeting calls upon the Government of India to exert more vigorously than hitherto to defend the just rights of the Indians and, in case such efforts prove unsuccessful to vindicate national honour by voting a substantial sum from the public treasury in support of the passive resistance struggle that the Indian community may be compelled to launch.

This meeting points out where every other remedy has proved futile an oppressed community without vote or representation has no way open to it to resist tyranny except by offering civil resistance and undertaking self-suffering.

That if the Government of India does not deem it right to advise the Indian community to surrender it cannot but advise and hold the lawful and constitutional alternative of passive resistance and that this can be the only honourable solution of the dilemma of the Government of India.

This meeting calls upon the people of the town and district to render every help in the cause of the South African Indian community and requests the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council, Salem, to act as a committee for organising such help, co-opting other ladies and gentlemen wherever necessary.

JUTE MILLS IN CALCUTTA

STAGGERINC PROFITS BY SHAREHOLDERS.

50 P.C. DEATH-RATE AMONG EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Weekly Forward" states that the report of Mr. Johnston, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Sime, Secretary, Dundee Jute Workers Union, upon their recent inquiries into the jute industry in India declares that the profits of jute mills in Calcutta are staggering, the total gain of the shareholders for the decade ending 1924 being £300 millions or 90 per cent per annum on the capital. The average wage of 300,000 workers is at present £12½ per annum. The report describes their housing conditions and says that the death-rate among children under ten years is fifty per cent. It speaks of the absence of even primary education among child-workers.—Reuter

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS

PREMIER AND "EXTREMIST" AGITATION.

LONDON, Jany. 27.

London.—Alluding to the portents of trade improvement, Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Sunderland, said that since the imposition of the silk duties no fewer than 50 new silk companies had been registered in Britain, and many Continental firms had arranged to build factories in Britain which, after America was the largest producer of artificial silk in the world. He added that Canada had increased her spending power by a great harvest and same applied to Australia and India.

EXTREMIST AGITATION SUBSIDES.

Mr. Baldwin added: "In India where our trade has not been wholly satisfactory in recent years, we find that the economic position has improved, and Extremist agitation has subsided. (Cheers.) These facts are not wholly unconnected, but I rejoice in them and if the present indications hold good, we may anticipate increased trade in that quarter."—Reuter's Special.

EVE AND THE SERPENT

HEATED DEBATE ENDS IN CHAIRMAN'S DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Assen (Holland).—There was a dramatic incident at a meeting of the Committee which is considering the competence of general Synod, Dutch Reformed Church, to decide whether the well-known Amsterdam Clergyman Doctor J. C. Geelkerken was rightly declared "suspect" owing to his alleged unorthodox views with regard to certain narratives in the Old Testament, especially, whether the Serpent actually spoke to Eve in the Garden of Eden.

Discussions in the Committee were very heated. Speakers indulged in personalities. When the excitement was very high the Chairman, Doctor Dentoff suddenly collapsed and died almost immediately, apparently, of apoplexy.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF PREMIER KATO.

LONDON, Jany. 27.

Tokio.—Premier Kato is dead.—Reuter.

[Viscount Takaaki Kato, who was the Prime Minister of Japan since 1924, was born in 1860. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's (1894-99), was Minister for Foreign Affairs (1900-01 and 1906), and Ambassador of Japan at the Court of St. James's (1908-13) and became once again Minister for Foreign Affairs in January, 1913, but resigned the post the next month. He was Leader of the Kensei Kwai since 1913 and once more was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1914 and retained the post till the next year. It was during Viscount Kato's administration of the Foreign Office that the invitation of Great Britain to join in the world war under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was received and accepted.]

Kato died of pneumonia following overstrain.

Kato was the President of the Kenseikai or Government Party.—Reuter.

S AFRICAN DEBATE POSTPONED

"DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS" IN PROGRESS.

ASSEMBLY AND MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

DELHI, Jan. 28.

"We do not want profusion of sympathy from Government but earnestness in relieving the unemployment problem in India." This was the appeal not of a hot-headed Swarajist like Mr. Chammanlal but of the cool and moderate Sir Sivaswami Iyer in moving his amendment in the Assembly today. "But I am not a hard-hearted bureaucrat," averred Sir Bhupendranath Mitter on behalf of Government. His assertion, however, was in the result found to be nothing more than an empty one. Indeed, Sir Bhupendranath was worse than a hard-hearted and hardened bureaucrat, when at the end of his forty-five minutes' reply he resumed his seat amid cold silence. The house was getting tired of Government platitudes and did not hesitate to record by forty-eight against forty-six votes that there must be a committee of enquiry to enquire into the problem of unemployment in general and of unemployment of educated classes in particular. Sir Bhupendranath knew what the result of the debate would be and had taken care to say that if the motion was carried he would do nothing more than draw the attention of local Governments who in his opinion are primarily concerned in this matter. But this warning of the Industries Member did not deter the non-officials from standing by their convictions and feelings for the unemployed. Their contentions were that the problem was not confined to one province but was being felt throughout India and, therefore, there must be a committee of enquiry under the aegis of the Central Government with a view to an all-India solution being found. Against this contention Sir Bhupendranath tried in vain, to exercise whatever eloquence he could command by stating that the situation varied in different provinces, that local Governments were not unmindful of the situation, that the solution really rested with ministers who were in charge of the development departments and that whatever the Government of India could have done was done and is being done. Sir Bhupendranath asked, was not the Skeen Committee enquiring into the admission of Indians as King's Commissioned Officers, was not the Economic Enquiry Committee's report which had its relation to this problem now under consideration of local Governments, had not the stores purchase rules been modified with a view to enable more purchases being made in India and thereby encourage industries and consequently provide for employment of larger number of hands and, last of all was not a Royal Commission on agriculture appointed which would in time recommend schemes of agricultural improvement leading to employment of more Indians? This, in brief, was the case of Government in answer to the non-official appeals that were rung throughout the day.

DEMAD FOR ENQUIRY.

The debate itself was initiated by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in a forceful speech pointing to the dangers of delay in solving this acute problem. As a Swarajist he knew that the economic policy of Government could not be changed without a change in the system of Government. But he confined his motion to educated unemployment. He wanted to test whether the Government of India realised the existence of the evil and felt themselves responible for it and Sir B. N. Mitra's answer supported Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's point that there was no hope of effective solution until foreign domination was gone. Sir Sivaswami Iyer, on the other hand advised Government to accept the demand for enquiry so that there might be real touch between the employers of labour and educational standards and courses and, what is of more immediate importanie, starting of small industries where the present unemployed might ply their hands now that objection to manual labour has considerably disappeared. Sir Willougby Carey believed that everything would disappear the moment the present slump in the economic condition disappeared. Messrs. Chammanlal and Joshi pleaded for enquiry to include the condition of industrial workers and other labouring classes as well. Lala Lajpat Rai, admitting the force of this argument, brought forward his proposition which was a compromise between both the Labour benches and the intellectual proleturiat. The debate rolled on and Mr. Calvert's economic theories and statistics formed and collected "in comfortable bungalows and drawing rooms" were easily exploded by Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders who had worked with the people and knew their conditions best. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's thunders, therefore, appeared to some unnecessary except perhaps as relaxation on a par with Mr. Kabiruddin's interjections. The debate having ended, the position is that the Government of India will not appoint any committee but will merely act as post office by sending the resolution to the local Governments who should be left to do whatever they think best and the question of appointing a committee will be considered only when local Governments express themselves in favour of it by way of co-ordination and co-relation of their activities.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEBATE POSTPONED.

The galleries were crowded not so much for the unemployment debate as for the discussion on South Africa. But, as I already wired, Sir Alexander Muddiman sought formal postponement of the debate in view of the delicate negotiations now proceeding between the Government of India and South Africa. The House agreed to the postponement by an applause from all sections. Events in South Africa are being

(Continued on page 8.)

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

"SIMPLY SUICIDAL"

MR. ANEY ON BOMBAY RESPONSIVISTS.

URGES FULL SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH.

Mr. M. S. Aney, the well-known Berar Swarajist leader, writes from Yeotmal on the 25th instant as follows to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the University seat:—

I was glad to receive your letter dated Bombay 22-1-26, yesterday. I read it with great regret. I entirely agree with you in holding that there is absolutely nothing in common between Dr. Paranjpye and the new cult of Responsive Co-operators. I also further desire to say emphatically that his success in this by-election will embolden the Liberals to put up a bold and defiant fight with any candidate whom the Responsive Co-operttors may set up at the next General elections. The policy pursued by the Bombay Responsivists is to my mind simply suicidal and not merely short-sighted. Every help extended by the Responsivists to the Liberal candidate at this time will give rise to misunderstandings about their true position and the work of forming a new party on a sound basis will become more difficult.

I sincerely desire that the Swarajists and Responsivists should make a common cause against Dr. Paranjpye and beat him in this bye-election. Of course, there are certain short-sighted and petty-fogging journalists who will claim in your success the triumph of the policy of obstruction against the policy of Responsive Co-operation and thus forge a new weapon to ridicule the new party inspite of their help. But such criticisms are, after all, short-lived, and any misunderstanding created by these misleading writers can be corrected by an authentic statement from you that the fight was between a Swarajist and a liberal, and the Responsivists joined hands with Swarajists in beating a common opponent an anti-Tilakite liberal. Such a clear statement will put and end to all misgivings and any adverse construction on the result of the election if it turns out favourable, will lose its sting.

It is really a pity that all our old colleagues have not yet been able to think together and devise some means to rid the country and the Congress of certain cants born of principles entirely prejudicial to the policy which the late Lokamanya Tilak desired to launch in 1920 and try in the Reformed Councils. I however hope that the date for a clear understanding of this nature is not very distant.

My dear, Gopalrao, I sincerely wish that you come out triumphant and once more prove that liberal politics is an anachronism in Maharashtra and Bombay Presidency. I am writing a similar letter to Mr. Kelkar.

INDIAN CATHOLICS' SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH

Messrs. Thomas Ferreira, Leo Rodrigues and Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitors, write to us as follows:—

We are glad to have the privilege of giving our support to the candidature of Dr. G. B. Deshmukh M. D. (London) F. R. C. S. (England) at the forthioming Bombay Council bye election from the Bombay University.

Dr. Deshmukh is a popular and well known surgeon and consulting physician. In his capacity as Municipal Corporator he has served the City of Bombay with conspicuous ability, zeal and devotedness and we feel sure that if he is returned to the Council he will render to the people most valuable service with that wholeheartedness and public spirit which are so characteristic of him.

We confidently recommend the graduates of the University to vote for Dr. Deshmukh and trust that his personality and worth will achieve a brilliant success at the polls.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SUPPORT TO MR. DESHMUKH.

I.

Mr. S. V. Lalit (Bombay) says that, as Dr. Deshmukh claims allegiance to the Congress Democratic Party started by Lokamanya Tilak, all nationalist voters should, in the interests of that party, beware of making "an unholy alliance with reactionary forces" and should unite in supporting Dr. Deshmukh.

II.

"Home Ruler" (Bombay) asks voters to remember that the success or failure of Dr. Deshmukh is the success or failure of the Congress Swaraj Party, and adds that, if they want Responsive Co-operation, the only course open to them is to vote for Dr. Paranjpye.

III.

"Pro-bono-publico" (Bombay) says that merely because Mr. Jayakar does not contest the University seat it cannot be inferred that he supports Dr. Paranjpye.

PRESENTATION OF RAILWAY BUDGET

DELHI, Jan. 28.

In February the Legislative Assembly will discuss official business on 1st, 3rd, 8th, 10th and 17th. The Railway Budget will be presented on the 18th. General discussion on this will be held on 22nd and voting of demands will last four days from 22nd to 26th.—A. P.

FEARLESS FIGHTER

ENHANCE CONGRESS PRESTIGE.

APPEAL TO GRADUATE VOTERS

The meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday evening to support Dr. Deshmukh's turned out to be a lively affair and once more demonstrated the strength behind the Swarajists in the country. Though attempts were made by a person who had already obtained notoriety for impudence and interfering with the orderly proceeding of meetings to break up the meeting and heckle Dr. Deshmukh, the meeting was a complete triumph for Dr. Deshmukh. The house got so much disgusted with the misbehaviour of the man that people rushed to the platform and attempted to drive that person out of the Hall. For full ten minutes there was continuous uproar and as aptly described by Mrs. Naidu it looked more as a rehearsal of a wild west show than a meeting. In the end that person was allowed to put questions to Dr. Deshmukh who silenced him by facts.

MR. ANNEY'S SUPPORT.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman of the meeting, asked Mr. Mohanlal Desai to read a few extracts from Mr. Anney's letter to Dr. Deshmukh. Mr. Anney in the letter stated that there was nothing in common between Dr. Paranjpye and the cult of Responsive Co-operationists. Mr. Anney wished Dr. Deshmukh all success and thus show that Liberal politics for which Dr. Paranjpye stood was an anachronism in Maharashtra.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who was tabled as one of the speakers was unable to attend the meeting owing to previous engagement. In a letter addressed to the Chairman expressing his inability to attend, Mr. Horniman extended a most cordial support to Dr. Deshmukh's candidature.

The following is the text of Mr. Horniman's letter:—

"My Dear Mr. Jamnadas,

"I am very sorry that before I was invited to your meeting to-night I had already made an engagement which, it is impossible for me to foregc. I think our friends hardly need an assurance from me that, had it been possible, I would have attended the meeting in order to give Dr. Deshmukh, our Congress and Swaraj Party candidate, my most cordial support.

"I shall be glad if you will tell those present at the meeting, that I regard this election as one of the utmost importance not only to Bombay alone but to the nation at large. The whole country is watching the electors of the Universiy of Bombay at this moment to see whether they will respond to the opportunity which is now afforded to them to send the government, and not only the government but the whole world, a message that India remains inflexibly loyal to the Indian National Congress which alone has the right authoritatively to indicate the means by which the goal of Swaraj is to be obtained.

"I have no doubt or misgiving in my mind, that at the present moment the policy laid down by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore is the right one, and the only one that can be pursued with national self-respect.

"Dr. Deshmukh represents the policy of the attainment of Indian freedom by means which involve no sort of derogation of India's claim to be a free nation on terms laid down by the Indian people themselves, who are the only ones entitled to judge and to say in what manner or form that freedom is to be attained and on what terms and conditions it shall be granted and held.

"Dr. Deshmukh's opponent stands for a policy which is degrading to the national self-respect. Faced by an alien government which refuses to give Indian legislatures representative of popular will the freedom to control their own affairs, and which expresses its deliberate determination to preserve at its own free will the slave status of the Indian people by arbitrarily imposing upon them laws which directly defy the elementary rights of human freedom, the people who call themselves responsive co-operationists invite the nation to acquiesce in this state of national degradation, and, by accepting public offices under the alien government, endeavour with hands folded in supplication to obtain a few concessions which they are deluded enough to believe will help them along the road to self-government. Better that the whole nation should remain bound in chains until the people are strong enough to burst their bonds once for all, rather than to gain the loosening a single link by the sacrifice of India's self-respect.

"Of Dr. Paranjpye personally, I shall say nothing more than that his record in the past is a long tale of the betrayal of public interests and his attitude in the present is a betrayal of the sacred cause of the country's freedom.

"Of Dr. Deshmukh, on the other hand, we know that he has remained uncompromisingly and courageously loyal to the national cause. From my personal knowledge of him, I believe, that he will be as courageous and uncompromising in the future as he has been in the past. And if I have any influence with the voters of the Bombay University I unhesitatingly throw the weight of it on Dr. Deshmukh's side both on national and personal grounds, and I appeal to the graduates of the University who have in the past stood for an enlightened patriotism to vote for him."

DR. PARANJPYE'S INGLORIOUS CAREER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he entirely agreed with and whole-heartedly endorsed all that Mr. Horniman had written in the

(Continued on next page.)

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

FEARLESS FIGHTER.

(Continued from previous page).

letter about Dr. Deshmukh and his candidature. The bye-election was a test to know the mentality of the graduates of Bombay, and to know whether the graduates of Bombay were with the Indian National Congress or not. He disapproved the weak-kneed appeal made in some quarters to the graduates "don't vote". That was a policy which was entirely against the Congress and in full support of Government. Between the two candidates, Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Paranjpye, those who had interests of Congress at heart must vote for Dr. Deshmukh. Dr. Paranjpye had been and was still a Government nominee. His career as a minister was inglorious and dismal. They all remembered how he turned out from J. J. Hospital 149 patients seriously indisposed and nobody knew how many of them suffered disabilities for life. The officer Col. Carter who was responsible for such a thing was not brought to book, because Dr. Paranjpye as a minister dared not do such a thing. Contrast this with what happened to Mr. Chamberlain, said Mr. Jamnadas, under whose tenure of office as Secretary of State, some twelve British soldiers died on their way to Karachi because no proper arrangement was made for supply of ice to them. When Mr. Chamberlain found that some officers under him had bungled he resigned from his post but Dr. Paranjpye in spite of popular clamour would not quit his seat. Under his regime not only did the cause of education not advance but, on the other hand, it had a retrograde progress owing to retrenchment and out of Dr. Paranjpye's zeal to please his masters. As pointed out by Mr. Horniman Dr. Deshmukh had stood uncompromisingly and courageously loyal to the National Congress, and as such Mr. Jamnadas appealed to the graduates to realise the great significance of the issue involved and vote for Dr. Deshmukh who had been accepted by the Congress as its candidates. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail in Poona and Tatia Saheb Kelkar would issue an unequivocal appeal to Mahratta voters to vote for the Congress candidate, and thus maintain the prestige of the Congress.

WANTED RIGHT MENTALITY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked the voters not to see the merits or demerits of the candidates, but to look at the cause for which they stood. Whatever differences of opinion they might have, once the decision of the Congress was made, they must sink all differences and stand by it. Perhaps, Dr. Paranjpye might have a longer record of public life but what was needed was a man with the right sort of mentality; not so much a man of intellectual attainments or academical qualifications as a man with a power to resist temptations and the will to fight Government in the cause of people. The Council Chambers were a veritable net web where the spider had his game. Dr. Deshmukh was the right man for the place and he assured them that he would always stand by the popular cause.

"KESARI'S" ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta condemned the "Kesari" for advising the voters to adopt a neutral policy, which directly helped the cause of Dr. Paranjpye, a Moderate candidate. It was not a question of supporting a Mehta, a Patel or a Deshmukh but a question whether the graduates were behind the Congress or not. The time had come to rebutt the charge that the Indian National Congress was going down. By supporting Dr. Deshmukh's candidature, the graduates would demonstrate once more that the Congress cause was uppermost in their minds and that the prestige of the Congress remained unimpaired as before.

A TURNING POINT.

Mr. M. K. Azad said that in the affairs of a people there came a turning point, when all depended upon the right decision as to the course of action. The present was such a point of turning in their struggle for freedom. The election of a representative for the University was a challenge to their national life. It was a question whether the graduates of Bombay University, men trained to serious way of thinking men trained to judge for themselves, men who led intellectual movements in the country, they were behind the National Congress or not. Mr. Azad deplored the attempts made to exploit the great heritage left by Lok. Tilak, to oppose the national activities of the the Congress and recommended Dr. Deshmukh as the right sort of man to represent the graduates of the Bombay University.

During the time Mr. Azad was speaking there was continuous uproar as one of the audience interrupted Mr. Azad times out of number and the people were asking the Chairman to drive him out.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai further supported Dr. Deshmukh's candidature.

At this stage the gentleman above referred to again asked for permission to address the meeting and inspite of the Chairman's ruling persisted in coming up to the platform and address the gathering. A shower of indignant protests rained in the hall against his behaviour and shouts of "drive him out"; "he has no business to be here" filled the air. But the timely appearance of Mrs. Naidu and efforts of those on the platform saved him from being bodily removed from the hall, as the audience was thoroughly disgusted with his behaviour.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CLEAN SLATE.

Dr. Deshmukh then addressed the gathering. He said he was not at all surprised to find the exhibition of rowdyism that they saw that evening. He was not to be deterred by such things. In the present stage of their political struggle they wanted men in the Council who would stand by the people's rights and as a Swarajist and Congress candidate he was confident that he would be able to help to cure the political disease of the country. They were told that Dr. Paranjpye had a long record of public life to his credit but, personally, he would not exchange his clean slate for the long record of Dr. Paranjpye which was a record of disservice to their country.

Dr. Deshmukh then told the audience that he stood for principle namely that the dignity of the Congress should be retained at any cost. It was that that actuated him to stand for election and he had told Mr. Jayakar that if he were standing as a Congress candidate he would retire. He was willing to make way for Dr. Paranjpye if only he subscribed to the Congress creed.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that when she entered the Hall, she thought she had entered the wrong place where they were rehearsing a play of the Wild West. But, in a few minutes she was confident that it was nothing but a common electioneering meeting where they found much of heat less of light then calm, then peace and then death. She would like to address a few words of advice to the audience, just a little censure. When they talked of Swaraj, they must understand they fought for freedom both for the individuals and the nation. It was generous on their part to give at least a kindly consideration for the claim of a minority to be heard and respected, and she hoped Mr. Mehta would agree with her that it was an etiquette generally accepted in public meetings. When they talked of freedom, they talked of freedom of thought, freedom of expression and freedom of action.

A FEARLESS FIGHTER.

Referring to Dr. Deshmukh's candidature, she recommended him as a fearless fighter in the country's cause. He was asking them their votes not as a matter of favour or concession but as a matter of right because he was out to serve them by upholding the prestige of the Congress of which she was the President. The National Congress had accepted Dr. Deshmukh as its candidate and there was no greater tribute that Dr. Deshmukh required than his devotion to the Congress cause. Though for some years Dr. Deshmukh had not been actively engaged in politics he was none the less patriotic than the most vocal amongst them. Dr. Deshmukh was loyal to the ideal of Lok. Tilak conserved by Mahatma Gandhi, two sons of India who had soared the seas, dreamt the dreams and suffered the sufferings for Swaraj. Dr. Deshmukh had agreed to sacrifice his professional duties so that he might be side by side with the patriots and see that the flag of Swaraj was never lowered as long as there was power in his hands, heart to feel and blood coursed in his veins.

MR. JAYAKAR AND HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Dr. Deshmukh then answered the two questions put to him viz. as to why he persisted last time to contest the election though as a Swarajist he was asked by Pandit Motilal not to do so as Mr. Jayakar was the Swarajist candidate duly accepted by the Swaraj Party and whether as reported in his Ahmedabad speech, he said that he joined Home Rule League before Mr. Jayakar. Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that it was a fact that he joined H. R. League before Mr. Jayakar as Mr. Jayakar did not join H. R. League started by Lok. Tilak but joined the H. R. League of Dr. Besant only when he saw the Advocate-General of Bombay become a member of Dr. Besant's institution.

DISASTER TO BRITISH SHIPS

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Halifax (Nova Scotia).—A wireless message from the German steamer "Bremen" reports that the British freight steamer Laristan" has broken up in the mid-Atlantic with the loss of a crew of 25. This is the final chapter of the heroic efforts of the "Bremen" which has been standing by for 24 hours and rescued six of the Laristan's" crew, but the mountainous seas have frustrated further efforts.

A similar fight is in progress a few miles to the south where the American liner "President Roosevelt" has hitherto lost two men and six boats in trying to rescue the crew of 24 of the British steamer "Antinoe" and has been forced to suspend operations pending abatement of the gale.—Reuter.

"ANTINOE'S CREW RESCUED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A message from Valencia says that the steamer "President Roosevelt" (mentioned in a message of the 27th January) has wirelessed, saying it has rescued the entire crew of the "Antinoe" and is proceeding on its voyage leaving the "Antinoe" in sinking condition which is very dangerous to navigation.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Post Office announces that a direct wireless service to ships in any part of the world will be available from 30th January through the new radio station at Rugby. Arrangements have been made for ships to listen-in at appointed times daily even from the remotest points on the high seas.—Reuter.

A sensation has been caused in London by the announcement of the resignation of five influential directors of the Venezulan Oil Concessions Holding Company, namely, Messrs. Aranguren, Beatty, Cull, Gulbenkian and Heyden as a protest against the control exercised over the Company's affairs by the Royal Dutch-Shell Group.—Reuter

Paris.—M. Doriot, the Communist Deputy, who was arrested in October as a sequel to the general strike and disturbances in Paris, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment and fined 300 francs.—Reuter.

Washington.—Mr. Black introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill authorising the appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate the profits of the American rubber industry. He added that the Commerce Committee enquired only into "foreign monopolies."—Reuter.

Cape Town.—South Africa beat the British Touring Team in the third Lawn Tennis Test by six matches to four.—Reuter's Special.

Information has been received by the Government of Bombay that cholera has broken out at Birganj in Nepal. Pilgrims who had intended visiting Pasupatinath near Katmandu during the approaching Sivaratri are therefore warned that the Raxaul-Birganj route is closed to travellers and that they will be unable to get to Pasupatinath.

S. AFRICAN DEBATE POSTPONED

(Continued from page 7.)

watched for some time with keen anxiety. Meanwhile, however, Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Viceroy's speech are being widely discussed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The public galleries were crowded when the Assembly reassembled to-day. This was due to the expectation of the debate on South Africa which, however is to be postponed by mutual agreement arrived at yesterday. Other resolutions on the Order Paper related to the question of middle class unemployment, railway passengers, desirability of the Assembly resolutions being made binding on Government and depression in coal trade.

Sir Charles Innes replying to a question of Mr. Rama Iyengar regarding the disestablishment of the Church of England in India said "the Government of India are now in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding a proposal for the severance of the legal union between the Church of England and the Church of England in India. No decision has yet been arrived in the matter."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether in view of the importance of the subject Government would let this matter be discussed in the House.

The Commerce Member replied that Government had no such intention.

Sir Charles Innes answering Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, said the Philadelphia Exhibition would be held from 1st June to 30th November 1926. The Government of India did not intend to participate in the Exhibition.

The Home Member replying to Mr. B. Das on the subject of the Anglo-Indian deputation to the Secretary of State said the Government of India had received a despatch which was under consideration.

Mr. Yakoob Mohamed's question elicited the information from Mr. Bhore that a member of the Assembly was asked to join the deputation to South Africa, but was unable to accept the invitation for private reasons.

The Home Member replying to a question on the separation of the judicial and executive functions said he had devoted much consideration to very voluminous papers on this subject and had found very few traces of any considerable measure of agreement on any scheme of separation.

Sir B. N. Mitra told Mr. Chamanlal that the Government of India had received the Prize of Delhi Committee's report and proposed to consult the local Governments on certain suggestions for the establishment of a Central Art Institute at Delhi.

THE CENSOR AT CAWNPORE.

Answering a question of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Sir B. N. Mitra said that a message containing a speech of Lala Lajpat Rai at the Cawnpore Congress appeared to contain objectionable matter and was consequently referred by the telegraph office to the Chief Civil Officer under statutory rules. This reference necessarily involved some delay in the despatch of the telegram.

Now followed a volley of supplementary enquiries from the non-official benches in which Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. B. C Pal, Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. Jinnah took part. Mr. Rangaswami asked whether the power had not been arbitrarily exercised.

Sir B. N. Mitra said the discretion was vested by the rules.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether the message was transmitted in tact.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that he could not divulge the text of the message under the Telegraph Act.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. Pal asked whether it was not open to superior officers to find out whether the discretion had been properly exercised.

Sir B. N. Mitra repeated that the officer concerned had the discretion under the statutory rules and he exercised it.

Mr. Jinnah thereupon asked whether Government had actually enquired to see whether the discretion was properly exercised and if not would it now enquire into the matter.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that an enquiry had been made and that the discretion was properly exercised.

When the question hour was over and the House proceeded to discuss the resolutions the galleries became still more crowded. The distinguished visitors included Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir Ross Alston, Sir S. C. Ghose, Mr Samarth, Member of the India Council, and Sir S. M. Chitnavis.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar moved the resolution regarding unemployment which stood in the name of Mr. Gangananda Sinha.

Mr. Iyengar in recommending the appointment of a committee with a non-official majority to investigate into the problem of unemployment amongst the middle classes and suggest remedies for same at the outset observed that the unemployment problem of the poor hinged on the general economic problem of the country which had been left unsolved by Government on whom lay the primary responsibility for solution. Huge poverty and semi-starvation were due to the economic policy of Government. This was a perpetual problem and so long as India did not get Swaraj there would be no solution to it. But, meanwhile, the middle class unemployment was becoming more and more acute. Some time ago the cry was that there was no employment for failed B.A.'s and failed Matriculates. But now the passed B.A.'s and passed M.A.'s could not get employment. Indeed, there was a very large class of intellectual proletariat who could not get employment. It was easy to say that Macaulay's policy was wrong and that there must have been no education for Indians in same way as it was easily believed that any one who could not find employment must become a journalist. But it was a well-known fact that the profession of journalism and profits of journalism were very small in India. Added to all these was the increasing pressure of population without corresponding increase of production. The problem could only be solved by Government realising the existence of poverty. The late Mr. C. R. Das suggested a scheme of village reconstruction in order to increase production but this did not meet with the support of the Bengal Government. Let the Government of India at least step in and face the problem and thereby relieve the lot of thousands of educated people in India.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed committee should investigate the problem among the educated classes of India and devise suitable remedies whether by a system of industrial and technical education or by revision of existing system of education or by offering encouragement to starting of new industries or by opening new avenues of employment or by establishment of bureaus or by all these or any other means.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain moved another amendment so that the scope of enquiry should not be confined to the middle classes but extend to all classes. He pointed out that there were millions of people who were starving and it was the duty of the Government to come to their resiue and do something to alleviate their lot.

Moulvi Abul Kasim did not believe in committees with non-official majority but in committees of experts.

Sir Willoughby Carey said that the problem of unemployment was very serious in the body politic and it was necessary that steps should be taken to deal with it as soon as possible. But an all-India committee would serve no purpose. What were needed were provincial enquiries by local committees.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan supported the resolution while Mr. Narindas thought that question of unemployment was as old as the British Government itself, if not older. He appealed for opening up of careers in the Army, Navy, and other services. The scientific enquiry by the Royal Commission into agriculture would not help the situation of unemployment.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT!

Mr. Calvert, the official member from the Punjab, said the problem was almost entirely economic. The resolution, so far as he understood it was to find employment among candidates for superior posts. Taking all factors in India, there was practically no unemployment in India, at least not in the Punjab, among skilled and unskilled labourers. To provide employment in superior posts they had to get together all factors, capital enterprise, direction and supervision staff, skilled and unskilled labour. For securing every superior post they required capital investment of 15 to 25 thousand rupees. In some case investment required was Rs. 80,000. In other words for every crore of rupees which they could invest in industry they could find employment in superior posts for 560 men. That potential capital was lying (Fidle) in this country was apparent from the fact that the post office savings alone had 27 crores of capital while in the last forty years 484 crores of gold had been absorbed in India. If only a portion of this capital was converted into machinery the problem of unemployment would be solved.

Mr. Maung Tok Kyi was in favour of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution. The cry in Burma against non-Burmans was because of the unemployment among educated Burmans whom the Government of India's offices in Burma such as Customs, Railways and Accounts did not engage.

MURDERERS BEING MANUFACTURED.

Mr. Chamanlal supported Sir Sivaswamy's proposition as amended by Mr. Saddiq Hussain. He denied Mr. Calvert's statement there was no unemployment among unskilled labourers. Thousands of railwaymen were out of employment. Enquiry should therefore be widened to include educated classes as well as workmen. Present system of education was creating slaves and baboos and he warned them that it was manufacturing criminals as well, for men who had not morsel to eat might become murderers. There was a lack of balance in society as based on the present capitalistic system.

Mr. Hussanally thought the provincial ministers should be left to tackle the question.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

(Message incomplete.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson visited the Y. W. C. A Bombay, on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Released Prisoners' Aid Society's Home for Released Prisoners at Byculla, on Thursday.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay on Thursday:—The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Hon Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. and Mrs. Khan, Sir Reginald and Lady Ford, Sir Stanley Reed, Lieut.-General Sir Skipton and Lady Climo, Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Dr. A. da Silva, Mr. A. Master, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Colonel and Mrs. N. M. Geoghegan, Mr. and Mrs T. Watnabe, The Revd. J. D. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Grantham, Lt.-Col. J. R. M. Minshull Ford, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. T. S. Novis, Commander and Mrs. R. H. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gennings, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Graham, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. S. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrrs. S. T. Sheppard. Mr J. F. Watson and Major and Mrs. D. W. Wilson.

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao of Madras will arrive in Bombay to-day, and will leave Bombay for Delhi on the 1st proximo to attend the Council of State session.

Major General J. F. S. D. Coleridge, Indian Army, has been selected to succeed Major H. O. Parr, Indian Army as Military Secretary, Army Headquarters and is expected to arrive in India by middle of February 1925.—(A.P.)

Mr. E. S. Reffey has been elected member of the Assembly by the Assam European Constituency vice Mr. Chalmers resigned.

DANCERS AT THE EXCELSIOR

A WONDERFUL PROGRAMME.

A full house greeted the Denishawn Dancers at the Excelsior Theatre last night when the company gave an artistic display of the art of dancing. The programme was divided into ballets divertissements, and music visualisations, all of which were executed with equal proficiency. It was in the nature of a novelty to Bombay, and the audience rose to the occasion and gave the dancers a rousing recepton. Ruth St. Denis was just wonderful and stood in a class by herself, although Ted Shawn and the others were very good. Dancing was with her a fine art, and she never failed to strike the right chord. Whether it was in the role of a bold-eyed daughter of Spain, or a fascinating maid of Ind or a coy nautch girl, or a wild-eyed volcano goddess, she was in her element and in many little ways—very expressive though trifling—showed that she was thoroughly conversant with the part she played. Her dance of the Black and Gold Sari especially appealed to the audience and she had perforce to give an encore. Another favourite with the crowd was the Nautch in which Miss St. Denis figured prominently, and this also evoked an encore. Ted Shawn proved to be a worthy partner. The Voices of Spring, a pictorial inspiration from Botticeli's painting, went with a swing, but Cuadro Flamenco was hardly intelligible. The Vision of Aissena, however, was exceptionally well performed and was a fitting finale to a very refreshing programme. The costumes were gorgeous, while a reinforced orchestra did much to add to the success of the evening.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Jan. 28.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, Prize of Delhi Scheme, for the encouragtment of Indian Art interviewed prominent men interested in Indian art in Allahabad including Messrs. Sehvarlal Nehru, Zahur Ahmed, Beni Prasad and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has promised to form the Committee.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The B.A., Jamia Senior (Preliminary), Jamia Junior (Matriculation) examinations of the National Muslim University will begin on 20th April. Applications with fees should reach the office of the Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Karol Bagh, Delhi, before the 7th March.

A beautiful fountain in purely Indian architecture was declared open by Mr. B. S. Kamat on Monday evening at Poona in the presence of a large gathering on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds. This fountain has been erected by Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji of Bombay. This fountain has been declared open for the use of the public, and will be useful for persons and animals alike.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. Pande will move a resolution in the C. P. Council in connection with the Kamptee affair where some Police Constables are alleged to have insulted Mrs. Mukerji, a daughter of the late Mr. C. R. Das, the particulars of which appeared in the Press some time ago. (F. P. I.)

Dr. Choithram has resigned his Presidentship of Sind Provincial Congress Committee in view of his ill health and disagreement with the Cawnpore Congress resolution. (F. P. I.)

The Punjab Congress Committee has recently organised and revised its programme of work and with a view to revive political activity in the province has decided to form a volunteer corps and finance and bour Boards with the object of raising funds and organising Labour. The Committee will make especial efforts to promote inter-communal unity and also address itself to work of rural organisation.—(A.P.)

The Lahore Khilafat Committee has passed a resolution sincerely mourning the death of Maulana Abdul Bari.—(A.P.)

The Bombay Mail arrived in Madras on Wednesday nearly nine hours late. The train was held up at Settingunta about 103 miles from Madras owing to line being waterlogged on account of heavy rains.—(A. P.)

The Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha has nominated the Maharaja of Nepal or, secondly, Mr. Jayakar for the presidentship of the coming session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Delhi.—(A.P.)

The Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday, by a majority restored the original grant of Rs. 18,000 to the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' institution.—(A.P.)

An entrance examination for admission of candidates to the Royal Military College Sandhurst will be held in Simla during the latter half of May 1926, for term commencing at Sandhurst in September 1926.—(A. P.)

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BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Lians on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s "Daia" via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd promimo.,

NEW YO[illegible] MA[illegible]

(Through Nowroj[illegible] Frere[illegible]

EVER[illegible]

26 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19 57
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing Rate	1958
Difference	1

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

28th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.10
To-day's Opening Rate	10.19
Difference	—9
To-day's Closing Rate	10.09
Difference	—1

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 351- 8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 352 0-0

PRINCE THROWN OFF.

COLLAR BONE FRACTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Prince of Wales was thrown to-day while he was hunting in Leicestershire. His collar bone was fractured.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO PRINCE'S HORSE

LONDON, Jan. 27.

When the Prince of Wales was hunting with Belvoir hounds to-day, his horse dropped dead under him. The Prince was not injured.—Reuter.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN INDIA

QUESTION OF FINANCE AND PERSONALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

3,000 delegates, including 47 bishops, attended a convention at Westminster, promoted by the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly to raise funds for mission work throughout the ancient world, and receive reports from Africa, India and the Far East, and the Muslim world. The Bishop of Salisbury presided. Reverend E. F. E. Wigram, dealing with India, said India possessed a Christian Church which had begun to feel its feet, but it was still young, crude and immature. It was emerging from mere tutelage, and, therefore, was justifiably sensitive regarding the manner and spirit in which outside help was offered. Nevertheless, help could only be withheld at the gravest peril to the spiritual growth of the Indian Church and the future of Christianity in India. There was need for large financial help from outside, but the question of personality was more important. "The Englishman in India who was worth his salt could hardly escape from being called to lead, but he must do it not in a spirit of priority but in the spirit of partnership". He concluded by saying that the prospect of the Indian Church to-day was gloriously hopeful.

The Bishop of Whitehead remarked that of the 450,000 Indian Christians about 400,000 lied in villages.

Miss Eleanor McDougall spoke on women's work in India.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT

"CORDIAL" CONCLUSION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Italian Debt Agreement provides for the payment in the first year, of two million sterling, in the next two years of four millions a year, in the next four years four and a quarter million a year, thereafter, till 1986-87, four and a half million a year, and during 1987-88 two and a quarter million.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRESS' EULOGY.

Rome.—The entire press eulogises agreement.—Reuter's Special.

The Debt Agreement was concluded in an atmosphere of great cordiality.

The Italian debt to Britain totalled 611 millions sterling, against which Count Volpi claimed a refund of 22 millions sterling for gold deposited in London in war-time.

Mr. Churchill in a speech at the ceremony of signing, declared that the Cabinet had allowed him a wide latitude in order to give consideration for Anglo-Italian friendship.

It is noteworthy that the Agreement is in no way mixed up with Reparations. A Clause in the Agreement protects the Italian currency in the event of an abnormal depreciation due to the payment of debts abroad, while in the event of Britain receiving more from Reparations and the Allied debts than she had paid to America, Italy's share of such a surplus will be credited against future payments.

Mr. Churchill interviewed, however, said Britain had at present paid 100 million sterling, and received 25 millions on account of Reparations and nothing from the war debts.

Remo.—The entire Press eulogises the agreement.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN'S SPEECH.

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Speaking on behalf of Government on the resolution about the release of political prisoners at to-day's sitting of the Assembly, Sir Alexander Muddiman (Home Member) in the course of his long speech, said:—Sir, before I address the House on the resolution and the amendments which have been moved, let me thank my honourable friend, Lala Duni Chand for his great courtesy in sending me his valuable pamphlet, which has been of the greatest use to me in focussing my ideas on a somewhat nebulous resolution which was before the House. I think there are other members also in the House who ought to thank Lala Duni Chand for his kindness, for a good deal of their speech is made up of quotations from his pamphlet. (Laughter.). As I have said I felt considerable difficulty when I read this resolution as it originally stood. I have been in this House for a considerable number of sessions, and various resolutions have been moved, which roughly speaking were intended to cover the same ground as is covered by the resolution now brought before the House by my honourable friend, Maulvi Muhammed Shafee. There have been resolutions in other Councils too. I was presented with this small bundle of those moved from time to time. Therefore I am hardly in a position to plead that I do not know the general lines of what is set down. Had not the resolution been explained however it might have been difficult for me entirely to follow it.

"GREATEST RESTRAINT."

I must congratulate my honourable friend, Maulvi Muhammed Shafee on the way he has moved his resolution. I have heard the horrible torture to which he has been subjected, and I feel that he has shown the greatest restraint in his speech. He is doubtless one of those who think. "Stone bars do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."

(An Honourable Member). We should like you to be in such a habitation.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: I am one of those who would never make a good hermit. I prefer more comfortable places of entertainment. (Laughter.).

Now, Sir, I will endeavour to address myself first of all to the somewhat general terms of the resolution. My honourable friend, Lala Duni Chand quotes from the Encyclopoedia of the Laws of England to indicate what is the meaning of a political offence. I have read his extract with great interest, and I have also referred to the context, and I found that the author went on to say that in law there is no distinction between political and other offences except possibly in the English law in regard to seditious offences. The law makes the offence, it does not heed the motive. The author of the book went on to point out that in regard to the distinctions made by himself, that these distinctions are not legal but parliamentary distinctions. What he means by parliamentary I had some difficulty in determining. However, I am prepared for the purposes of this debate to accept the definition to which my friend refers. He says that offences to which applies this definition are those directed against public order, treason, felony, sedition or interference with the executive or Legislature by an unlawful assembly, intended to defy or overawe or to excite riotious protests against the law.

Lala Duni Chand:—That is what your author says.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—I am accepting your own definition. We will see what are the offences which are considered to be political offences. Now the Indian Penal Code, as I think I am right in saying, does not regard motives, but says this is an offence and that is an offence. Our criminal Code has been very much admired, though it is not so universally popular in this House as it might be. The Indian Penal Code divides offences into various chapters, and the main chapter, to which the definition of my honourable friend refers is the chapter of offences against the State. It begins by waging war against the King, it goes on to define conspiracy in waging war, conspiracy for the collection of arms with the intention of waging war and variously develops these offences till it arrives at the most criminal offence of all, of assaulting a member of the Council of the Governor-General. (Laughter.) Then it goes on to deal with the law of sedition. In other words these are all offences against the State. There are many lawyers in this House. If we were not dealing a subject of great political excitement I have no doubt that I would have considerable support on the point that an offence against the State is the most dangerous of all offences. If I kill you because I do not like the shape of your face, or because I do not like the way you talk to me, because you have injured me, that is a comparatively slight offence, but if I kill you because you are a servant of the Government and the killing is with the intention of subverting that Government then the offence becomes most serious to the Government.

NO MINIMISING OF OFFENCES.

I cannot expect that from those who wish to overthrow the Government there should be much sympathy with that view, but I put it forward that whatever Government we may be they cannot afford to look at offences against the State as lighter than other offences. If the State is disorganised or overthrown, it will be when the State fails to recognise that offences against it are more and not less serious than offences committed for personal reasons. That is the point I wish to bring forward most strongly. Then I will turn to the terms of the resolution. You desire that all persons who have been convicted of any of the offences which I have specified in which act of violence have not been committed, should be dealt with released. Now I have found very great difficulty in getting statistics dealing with this point. On the last occasion, when we had notice of a similar resolution, the Honourable member facilitated my task by scheduling more or less the sections that he had in mind. That is fairly simple. We can call for those figure. But to obtain accurate figures in regard to crimes, in which there is not an element of violence, would require to go through the whole record. It is not possible to get accurate figures on that point. That is one of my difficulties. And when I said the resolution was nebulous, I had that point in view.

"AMENDMENT DIFFERENT FROM SPEECH."

I would say one word on the amendment. It was moved by an honourable gentleman, Mr. Goswami. Is he in the House? (An honourable member:—No.) No, I do not desire therefore to do what he did this morning, and I will reserve my remarks till he returns. I will merely say that that amendment, when I first saw it seemed to me to hold promise of something rather different than transpired from his speech. It seemed to me that he put forward a point—and the only point in his speech with which I did agree—that is, that the resolution as it stands is rather muddled. I do agree with that and I think that is the only thing in his speech with which I do agree. I had thought he was moving on rather different lines and that he was putting forward a case. I have nothing to conceal from this House. I always tell them my views frankly, and it seems to me that this is a resolution that this House was almost bound to bring forward. They opposed me in the very salutary measure I brought forward. (Ironical laughter.) They opposed me tooth and nail, and they will oppose me tooth and nail in order to get the release of the men who were detained under it. That is human nature, and it is reasonable. I make no complaint on that point. However, I think the honourable member recognises that to go back and to attempt to release all these people is neither politics nor reasonable. I should have welcomed the amendment to that extent, because it would have simplified my task and brought us to the real issue that most of you are concerned about.

However, the mover has decided, as appears from his speech, to support the whole thing, to go the whole hog and ask that the Gadhr supporters should be released, as also the martial law prisoners, and to demand that any of these prisoners of whatever kind who are still in jail, however long back the date may go, should be released at once. If they fall within clause (a), on that I have very little to say. There can hardly be any of the martial law prisoners I think now in jail. It is difficult without examining the record to say, but believe me there can be none in detention who would be covered by clause (a). And I think I am also correct in saying there can be none of the Gadhr conspiracy prisoners under clause (a). They were all men sentenced for the most serious offences and would probably fall under clause (b). But do not let the House make any mistake about it. It is not possible for me on notice of this kind to examine all cases. I do not know for certain, but I am assured by those, who are in a position to know these matters better than I am, that that is the case.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Well then, what you are really asking for is a general amnesty. Now what are the grounds in so far as my remarks refer to persons, who have been convicted on reasonable grounds, for granting a general amnesty. The honourable member, whose speech reproduced the remarks in this very useful Blue Book, quoted Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the release of some Irish offenders. The point was examined by my predecessor, who, with his usual clarity of thought and logic, endeavoured to evolve tests—automatic tests—to decide when Government should indulge in the luxury—I call it a luxury advisedly—of a general amnesty. My honourable predecessor evolved two tests. I am not prepared myself to say that I entirely agree that those are the only two tests. One of the tests was that the state of affairs in the country should be such that some political object would be served by the release, and the other, if I recollect rightly, was that when the movement had spent its force it was possible, if there was no danger to the public safety, to release prisoners generally.

Now the real debate—and I don't want to take the time of the House unnecessarily—the real thing the House is interested in this resolution concerns two provinces. One is the Punjab the other is Bengal. I do not think, looking at the paper before me, that the question arises in any other place (An honourable member: Malabar), unless it is indented to cover the case of the Moplah prisoners. If the forcible conversion of Hindus is a political aim, I am afraid I omitted that. As I have said, I suppose it was natural that a resolution of this kind should have been moved by a member of a province where there is not a single man, either convicted as a political prisoner or detained on any political offence. There is one prisoner in Benar—a Punjab prisoner—convicted in connection with the Ghadr conspiracy. It is fortunate that we should have the advantage of a speech in support of this motion from a member who comes from a province who is at any rate entirely unconcerned in this particular resolution. I have no doubt it is an accident of the ballot, but I cannot pass it by entirely without comment. (An honourable member, he is an Indian after all.)

The speaker then referred to the different clauses of the original resolution regarding release of all political detenues, the review of cases, and facilities to return. Touching on this bitter subject, Sir Alexander said:—

FACILITIES OF RETURNING.

Now, sir, as regards (c), I have pointed out that we put no obstacle in the way of these men I am not prepared to say that I will give these men facilities to return, because if I gave them facilities and bring the men back and then arrest them and try them for murder, that would be to my mind repugnant. I would prefer the men to come if they like, but I will give them no guarantee.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru: Can you give the names of the two people whom you said you want to hang?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: I can, but I am not going to.

I think I have dealt with most of the points that have been raised. It was said in the course of the debate that these gentlemen are entitled to the same home comforts as the Home Member himself. Little do they know how small are the comforts of the Home Member. They are much happier where they are.

Mr. T. C. Goswami: Then exchange places.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: There was another suggestion made by one of the members who spoke, which gave me full and great power which I really enjoyed. It was suggested that I can conspire with the American Government and the American Parliament to make them pass a law of naturalisation which is going to affect people who live in India. Well, sir, we find it extremely difficult to affect other Governments who are much more closely connected with the British Empire. I think I have dealt with all the points now.

Syed Majid Baksh: What about the change in the majority? The Government reduced the majority in the Council by two.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: That is an extremely foolish charge, If I may say so. As my honourable friend pointed out rightly the majority was two. I should not arrest two men if I really wanted to get a majority. I should arrest 20 and make it safe. (A voice: "The casting vote of the chair.") No when you are conspiring to do this you do not run things so near as to rest on the casting vote of the chair. (Laughter.)

I just desire to sum up the position. Individual cases? Yes, we consider anything put forward. We deire to limit our actions, to limit the restraints to the very minimum of what is essential, to preserve our own position. We do not desire to do anything more than that. We cannot to please a political movement, or to secure their temporary support, compromise the interests of the ordinary citizen, which are the interests of law and order. I have endeavoured to meet this resolution. If only I was a better speaker, I could have done it with more eloquence, but I have tried to meet this resolution in a friendly spirit. I recognise it is a resolution which may well be moved, and I can do no more than to appeal to the House to say that on the whole I have given a satisfactory answer. (Loud applause.)—A. P.

BENGAL POLITICAL DETENUES.

INTERPELLATIONS

In the Assembly, Mr. M. K. Acharya asked:—Will the Government be pleased to furnish:—

(a) A list of the Bengal political detenues; (b) the status of each before arrest; (c) the nature of the restraint now placed on them; (d) the period for which each has now been under restraint; (e) the places of custody where each is now kept; (f) the differentiation if any between them and ordinary criminals; (g) the offence for which each is suspected and (h) whether there is any likelihood of any of them being placed upon open trial in the near future?

Mr. Tonkinson replied (a) and (a):—I lay on the table a list containing the names of persons detained under Regulation III of 1818 and the dates on which their detention began. The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925 is administered by the Government of Bengal and any question regarding person detained under its provisions should be addressed to that Government. (b) I am not in possession of information in regard to the status of all these persons. (c), (e) and (f): The persons I have mentioned are all detained in jails the names of which I am not prepared to give. But they are subject to an entirely different code of rules from persons convicted under the ordinary Criminal Law and enjoy special concessions in the matter of food, clothing, interviews, letters, literature, recreation, etc. (g) I am not prepared to give any information other than that which I have already given in the course of the debate or otherwise in regard to the grounds on which action was taken against them. (h) I would refer the Hon. Member to the answer given by me to question No. 296 on 26th August, 1925, which appeals equally to the cases of persons detained under Regulation III of 1818.

C. P. BY-ELECTIONS.

A. P.'S MISLEADING MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

The news of the Nagpur correspondent of the A. P. I. announcing the date for taking of polls in the C. P. Council by-elections is inaccurate and misleading. The date for recording votes in the case of the west Berar urban constituency by-ejection and the Nagpur-cum-Kamptee by-election is 13th February and not 16th February as wired by the A. P. I. correspondent of Nagpur.

I am reliably informed that Messrs. Khaparde and Kanitkar are seeking re-election for their own seats.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The sports meeting for this year will be held at the south-end of the Oval, on Saturday (the 30th instant), when 16 events will be competed for. The Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cup will also be contested for. The programme of the events can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

KAKORI "CONSPIRACY" CASE

EXAMINATION OF PROSCCUTION WITNESSES.

LUCKNOW, Janv. 27.

Six prosecution witnesses were examined to-day when Mr. Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, resumed the hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case in which Ram Prasad and 26 others are standing their trial on a charge of criminal conspiracy, to wage war against the King-Emperor. The first witness of the day was Babu Kalka Prasad, Sub-Postmaster, Shivalaya Post-Office, Benares City. Witness said he was sub-postmaster of Kamakshya Post Office in Benares in January, 1925. On 21st January, 1925, several registered parcels were handed over to witness. All registered articles sent from Kamakshya Post Office were entered in an abstract register called Registered Journal (witness produced that Journal in Court.) From the entries in the Journal witness could say that registered article No. 197 was addressed to Gopinath Sukla of Cawnpore. Registered article No 198 was addressed to Banarsilal Kokash (approver) of Shahjehanpur, registered article No. 199 was addressed to Pranabesh Chatterji (accused) of Jubbulpore and registered article No. 200 was addressed to Kunwar Bahadur Srivastava of Rae Bareilly. Witness remembered all these registered articles were packets and were brought to witness for posting by one man. Witness believed these packets were brought to the post office from Kashi Vidyapith.

LIBERTY OF INDIA.

The next witness was a young man named Amarnath Chakravarty, student of the Benares Hindu University, third-year, Arts Class. Witness said he knew Rajen Lahiri, who was a student of the fifth-year class of the Hindu University. (Witness identified Lahiri in the Court.) There was a Club called the Bengali Literary Association in the Hindu University. At Lahiri's request witness took up the work of Assistant Secretary of that Club. Witness knew the accused Rajkumar Sinha as well. (Witness identified Rajkumar in the Court.) Both Lahiri and Rajkumar Sinha attended the meeting of the Literary Club held in the first week of September 1925. At that meeting Rajkumar Sinha (accused) read an essay the subject of which was "Struggle for the Liberty of India and the Duty of Students." The witness was shown a document in the Court. Witness said he was sure this was the essay that Rajkumar (accused) read at the meeting of the Club. Witness further stated that R. N. Lahiri (accused) acted as Secretary of the Club and as such recorded the proceedings of meetings at which Rajkumar's essay was read. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. B. K. Chowdhry, Counsel for defence. Replying to him witness said that the Bengal Literary Association was a part of the social life of the Bengalee students of the Hindu University. This Association was encouraged and fostered by University Professors. Dr. S. K. Moitra, Professor in the University was President of this Association. Rajen Lahiri was elected as Secretary of the Association because he was both a senior and a popular student. Witness had identified the document produced in the Court as the essay read by Rajkumar Sinha by the paper on which it was written.

POSTMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Next witness was Ramchandra Rao, a postman of Jubbulpore Head Post Office, who deposed that he had delivered registered parcel No. 199 to the son of Babu Qhesh Chandra Chatterjee of Jubbulpore. Replying to Pandit H. N. Misra, Counsel for accused witness said he knew the eldest son of Babu Qhesh Chandra Chatterjee very well but not his other sons. Witness had seldom seen that son of Chatterjee Babu who took deliery of the registered parcel. Witness could not recognise Pranabesh Kumar Chatterjee, accused in the Court. Next witness Sarat Chandra Vidyaratan of Benares deposed that about two years ago accused Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee occupied for 4 or 5 months a room in the house in which witness lived. Witness never cared to notice if any one visited Jogesh in his room or not. Witness had correctly identified Jogesh in jail and identified him again in the Court. Next witness Jatindra Narain Santra of Benares deposed that the occupied the part of house No. 164 Ganesh Mohalla. That house was let out in parts and one portion of it was occupied by Sarat Chandra Vidyaratna (previous witness.) Witness knew S. N. Bakshi. Years ago Bakshi rented a room of that house for a friend of his. Witness was related to the owner of the house and Bakshi settled the terms for hire of the room in the presence of witness. Bakshi told witness that if the man for whom he was taking the room failed to pay its rent he (Bakshi) would pay it himself.

SADHU'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness examined to-day was a Sadhu named Damrihi Giri, proprietor of Baijnath Lodge, Benares. Witness said that generally the College and school students lived in the Baijnath Lodge. They had to pay rent for rooms occupied. A man called Azad (absconder in this case) was a tenant of the witness and lived in Baijnath Lodge. One day probably in July last year witness met Azad at the railway station. Witness was going to Fyzabad. Azad travelled by the same train with witness. Witness got down at Fyzabad but Azad travelled further. On being asked by witness Azad had told him that he (Azad) was going to Bareilly. Witness was away from Benares for about ten or twelve days on that trip. When he came back witness found Azad had not yet returned. Azad came back to Baijnath Lodge on 13th August, 1925. Witness was precise on that date because Azad made some payments to him in that day and the date was entered in the register of payments kept by witness. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

Seth Damodar Swarup one of the accused in the case is believed to be seriously ill and had to be removed to-day from jail to the Medical College Hospital for treatment.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH DAY SATURDAY 30TH JAN.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 2-45 p.m.)

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 5-15 p.m.

Cap-a-Pie 9-2, Rabalto 8-12, Heron 8-11, Purser 8-8, Audlem 8-7, Quincy 8-3, Maryland 8-0, Marmion 7-8, Aldergrove 7-4, Prince Hamed 7-2, Green Islet 6-12.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 5-45 p.m.

Greenfinch 9-7, Stanhope 9-4, Fille d'Or 8-12, Castor Bridge 8-11, Kaser Girl 8-4, Husky 8-3, Cintra 8-2, Courier 7-10, Wooer 7-9, Stone Marten 7-7, Whit Week 7-7, Blackwood 7-5, Starwater 7-2, Eltonian 7-2, Carton Pierre 7-0.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Time 4-45 p.m.

Wasp 9-6, Coleby 9-4, Murmansk 8-13, Churchtown 8-12, Starboard 8-11, Valtoi 8-11, Acre 8-9, Gay Ditty 8-9, Lomond Hills 8-6, Footpedal 7-12, Rakings 7-12, Sauce 7-8, Lucky Lad 7-6, Jovial 7-2.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 4-15 p.m.

Candle Hill 9-7, Radha Piari 9-2, Rock Rose 9-0, Steel Blue 8-9, Eze 8-7, Mendy 8-6, Love Glass 8-5, Desert Gold 8-3, Cronan 7-10, Allensmore I 7-7, Gaybrook 7-2.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Time 3-45 p.m.

Georgina 9-2, Riverine 8-12, Prose and Verse 8-10, Lucky Man 8-6, Poet's Dream 8-4, Wild Flower 8-4, Shingled 7-13, Kojnap 7-12, Sophie II 7-10, Hot Lips 7-2.

The top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 4 lbs.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 6-15 p.m.

Mandil 9-9, Dilawar 9-4, Rose Hill 9-2, Mayiah 8-11, Vaziruimulk 8-11, Hyder Pasha 8-4, Apollo 8-2, Aftab 8-1, Cossack 8-0, Security 7-13, Mashur 7-10, Nassim 7-7, Shahzada 7-3, Amanra 7-3, Sannayet 7-3, Faisal 7-2, Tiger King 7-0.

THE MULUND PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 2-45 p.m.

Bucknell 9-1, Rehearsal 9-0, Aftab 8-13, Alder 8-11, Malikizaman 8-10, Shums 8-8, Kadir Hajaz 8-7, Hamiar 8-6, Nassim 8-6, Ishallah 8-2, Sinnan 8-1, Butterfly 7-12, Kitchener 7-11.

THE MULUND PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 3.15 p.m.

Commander 9-0, Shahir 8-12, Zoolfakar 8-11, Kowkab 8-11, Costa Rica 8-10, Prince Royal 8-7, Mahmood 8-7, Shahabad 8-6, Portcullis 8-4, Bismark 8-1, Arthur 8-1, Simbis 7-13, Aleis 7-13, Silver Cloud 7-11.

BOXING IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 27.

At Edinburgh in a 20-round boxing contest for the heavyweight championship of the British Empire, which was witnessed by nearly 20,000, Phil Scott beat the Australian champion George Cook, who was disqualified in the 18th round for holding.—Reuter's Special.

HUBLI BABY WEEK SHOW.

The National Hubli Week Show will be held in Hubli from the 22nd to 26th prox. (February). Firms and businessmen dealing in baby foods, baby clothes may exhibit their goods on the Show grounds. Communications should be addressed to the Hony. Secretary, the Baby Week Show, Hubli.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

CHILD TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

At about 10 a.m. on Wednesday, information was received at the Dadar Police station that a murder had been committed in the B. E. S. and T. Co's chawl at Sopari Baug, Parbadevi, Deputy Inspector Harrison went to the spot and found that Raghu Ganpat (28) assaulted his wife the previous night at 10 o'clock and then stamped his foot on the chest of his child named Shanker aged 15 months and killed him on the spot. He then went to the municipal chowky and got a chit certifying death as due to convulsion and buried the child in Parbadevi Hindu cemetery. Inspector Klien applied to the Coroner to issue a warrant for exhumation of the dead body and removed it to the morgue for inquest.

Dr. W. Nunan, police surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination was of opinion that seven ribs of the deceased were broken. The cause of the death in his opinion was internal haemorrhage.

The police subsequently arrested the accused and placed him before the Coroner.

The jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage in consequence of fracture of ribs and rupture of the large vein at the root of the right lung caused by the suspect Raghu Ganpat who stamped his foot on the chest of the child under such circumstances that his act was a murder.

The jury remarked that they desired to invite the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the practice of allowing irresponsible municipal ramoshis to issue passes for the disposal of dead bodies, a practice which in their opinion was calculated to defeat the ends of justice by suppressing crimes.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Ahmed's gharry was engaged by a man on Jannary 20th near the Empire Theatre. The passenger asked him to drive to Orient Building. After alighting there the man gave a ten rupee note to the driver but the driver told him that he had only Rs. 4-12-0. The man took the money and the note, went again and returned back. He then asked the victoria driver to drive him to the Central Bank. Getting out of the gharry, he asked the driver to wait but never returned. The driver after waiting for a long time returned disappointed. The next day the driver saw Maganlal Mithabhai coming out of the Empire Theatre and asked him about Rs. 4-12, but Maganlal protested that he had never hired his victoria.

Charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with cheating, Maganlal Mithabhai pleaded *alibi*. He asked for time to bring witnesses.

The case was adjourned.

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

HIGHEST PLACE DIVIDEND
Packup Rs. 128 Rosehill Rs. 70-8
Also Henri, Lilavati and others were given
Last Saturday by
TURF EXPERT.
His Cards for the coming
BIG MEETINGS
Are worth a Trial Call at
TARAPORE VALA 190, Hornby Road, Fort

FINED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Vinayak Raghunath Narvekar, a Hindu youth was fined Rs. 100 or in default sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 125.

Sergeant H. Hewson who put him up stated that the accused hired a cycle from Kasam Haji Ali Bhownagarwalla, on August 7. The accused never returned with the cycle. On January 8, one of the servants of Bhownagarwalla met the accused in Poona and handed him over to the police. The accused was then brought down to Bombay.

The cycle is not yet traced.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he sold the cycle in Goa. He admitted one previous conviction. He had Rs. 74 from him which he agreed to pay to the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, but in view of his youth wanted to give him a chance. If the fine of Rs. 100 was paid Rs. 51 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

JAPS FINED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

Asai Utako and Hirano Marakichi, two Japanese seamen, were getting out of the Main gate of Prince's Docks on Thursday Preventive Officer E. Carnaro detained the Jap on suspicion and searched them when opium was found tied round their waist Asai had 120 tolas of opium while his companion had 138 tolas of the stuff.

Charged with illicit possession of opium before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, both were convicted, and sentenced to pay a five of Rs. 200 each or in default to suffer hard labour for six weeks.

PATHAN FOUND IN ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS

Vasal Khan Abdul Khan, a Pathan who was coming from Igatpuri to Bombay was searched at Dadar on suspicion by the Excise sepoys. When the Pathan was asked to open the portmanteau he declined to do so, on the ground that the portmanteau belonged to another man and that he had no key with him. Upon this the Excise men called a *panch* and had the portmanteau open when thirty-six pounds of *charas* was found in the portmanteau The value of the stuff is Rs. 2,880.

Excise Inspector Hudson put up Vasal Khan before the Third Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand which was granted.

ANGLO INDIANS' PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday), at 6-45 p.m. to meet Col. Gidney, the leader of the Anglo-Indian Deputation to England. Col. Gidney will address the meeting with regard to the work done by the Deputation while in England. Mr. E. E. Woods, M. L. C., will preside. All Anglo-Indians, Domiciled Europeans and Europeans are invited to attend.

At the B. E. S. School Hall, Byculla the same night (9 p.m.) the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Association will accord Col. Gidney a reception which will be followed by a dance.

BACK BAY SCANDAL.

SOME FACTS "SIR GEORGE LLOYD" DREDGER.

We publish below the third instalment of Mr. Manu Subedar's Separate Report on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The first and the second instalments appeared in the issues of Tuesday and Wednesday last:—

The dredger "Sir George Lloyd" arrived in Bombay harbour on 31st March, 1922. The report of the year 1921-22 mentions that the dredger is capable of dredging 2,000 cubic yards of clay per hour from a depth of 70 feet below water level and delivering the same through 5,000 feet of pipe line. The intermediate station, the "Colaba" can only assist this dredger to put this material forward another 5,000 feet.

It will be seen from subsequent reports that the output of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" has actually been 540 cubic yards per hour instead of 2,000, and the length of the pipe line originally expected to be 5,000 has increased to 12,000 feet. In connection with the dredger it must be mentioned that the report of the Consulting Engineers speaks of trials, which were taken in England before the dredger came out here and these trials are described as "satisfactory."

"The actual dredging was started on the morning of 8th December, 1923, by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and by the end of the year some 500,000 cubic yards had been deposited. The material obtained proved to be of much better quality than had been anticipated. In view of the material obtained Sir George Buchanan, during his cold weather, visit decided that the construction of further bunds will not be necessary, an economy which will result in a saving of about Rs. 17 lakhs. (Report of the Working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March, 1924, page 2.)

The public were misled throughout the period as to the liabilities, which they were incurring. In the report of the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March, 1923, we find that satisfaction is expressed with regard to the detailed project estimate of Rs. 702 lakhs, which we are told is the same as the information supplied to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in September, 1921. The report goes on—

"Much depends on the time required for the execution of the project, and, as to this, all that can be said at present is that the indications are that a somewhat shorter period will be needed than was at first estimated.' The actual expenditure up to 31st March, 1923, amounted to Rs. 2,79,91,168."

It is difficult to understand how the Department made themselves responsible for this statement, which from information in their possession they must have known to be false.

In dealing with the question of estimates from the original figure my colleagues have not drawn attention to the fact that the sanction of the Government of India was obtained on a scheme costing Rs. 367 lakhs. The sanction was irregular and opposed to the usual practice as will be seen from the following:—

"Under the rules of the Government of India for the carrying out of public works, the approval of my report, plans and estimates did not imply more than the accordance of administrative sanction to the scheme, and a detailed project estimate giving the fullest particulars under each head and sub-head should have been submitted before any actual expenditure was incurred.

"The preparation of this estimate would have taken a staff of engineers at least one year and when completed would have been valueless, for the same reason that contractors were unable to submit a firm tender, and as time was of importance, it was decided to proceed in anticipation of sanction and to prepare the detailed project estimate as soon as reliable data had been collected." (Report of Sir George Buchanan, dated the 11th February, 1922.)

In their letter, dated the 4th December, 1919, the Government of Bombay write:—

"The Governor in Council is confident that the Government of India will have little hesitation in accepting Sir George Buchanan's opinion. I am to add that the Governor in Council is prepared in view of possible increase of rates for labour or materials to add 10 per cent. to the total of the scheme as estimated by Sir George Buchanan and the total cost of the project may be roughly taken at Rs. 4 crores for the purposes of finance."

While the scheme was being sanctioned, prices were materially altering and wages were soaring very high towards the close of 1919. The Government of Bombay, if they had exercised ordinary business prudence, would have paused to reconsider the situation and they should certainly have gone more thoroughly into the issue when in 1921, the Chief Engineer gave an estimate of Rs. 702 lakhs nett. In spite of this increased estimate, it is extraordinary to read in Sir George Buchanan's report that the Government of Bombay ordered that the sea wall should be started at both ends instead of one, though this was a factor which materially sent up the cost. Another warning that would have sufficed for a business administration was when the Government sanctioned a revised figure of Rs. 775 lakhs in October, 1922.

The subsequent increase of estimate in the light of results of dredging at Rs. 1,100 lakhs was in spite of the facts:

(1) that considerable savings had been effected by reducing the width of the sea wall from 16 to 12 feet;

(2) and by doing away with the cross walls in view of heavier material pumped.

From the facts, which were placed before us, I have come to the conclusion that the purchase of additional pumping machinery including pipe lines amounting to abaut Rs. 28 lakhs was the result of the effort of the Department to complete the scheme as early as possible according to the schedule, but the ghastly failure of the original estimates and the changes in the circumstances of the city in the interval ought to have induced a reconsideration at a much earlier stage. The demand from the public for an inquiry into the activities of the Department had been put off by the Government. They also ignored the notices of resolutions on the subject in the Council. So far as the Department itself is concerned I think it is most extraordinary that the Advisory Committee attached to the Department, which is regarded as possessing varied talents and outside experience, were never consulted about the progress and financial vicissitudes of this large scheme. They had not been supplied with the different estimates, which the Chief Engineer prepared. They had not been supplied with the reports of the Consulting Engineer which were prepared every reason. Not a word about the estimates or the costs appears in the several reports of the working of the Department, which are published annually. The only specific mention, which I find in one of the reports for the year ending 31st March, 1923, says:—

"The detailed project estimate amounting to Rs. 7,02,43,321 (Rs. 775 lakhs) was sanctioned by Government in October, 1922, the figure being almost exactly the same as that on which the information supplied to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in September, 1921, was based. There is, therefore, no change in the previous forecast of cost per square yard. Much depends on the time required for the execution of the project, and, as to this, all that can be said at present is that the indications are that a somewhat shorter period will be needed than was at first estimated'."

The last of this is a remark couched in vein of extraordinary optimism at a moment when the Department were fully aware that there were serious difficulties ahead.

In the new project estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer in January, 1925, in spite of the savings on the sea wall and cross walls amounting to Rs. 36,63,000, the estimate is increased by over Rs. 10 lakhs because of extra expenditure of Rs. 28,42,877 on the dredging plant.

"The excess against dredging plant is due to the fact that the plant consisting of two dredgers and one intermediate station provided for in the sanctioned project estimate has now proved insufficient, and it has become necessary to purchase another dredger "Jinga" as a booster station for the 'Kalu' working in the Back Bay together with additional floating and shore pipes."

DEPARTMENTAL WORKS.

Assuming that the Government of Bombay had decided on reclamation with the best intentions, the grounds that led them to the decision for doing the whole work in one block and for doing it departmentally do not appear to have been sound. A portion of the work was of a nature for which tenders should have been called for and private enterprise requisitioned into service. If this had been done the entire burden of variations of costs after the fixing of the tender would have been removed from the head of the tax-payer.

Sir George Buchanan before the Royal Society of Arts on July 15th, 1921, said:—

"The whole work is to be carried out departmentally as, owing to the great fluctuations in the price of machinery, materials and labour, it was impossible to let a contract on satisfactory conditions, and although this arrangement involves a great deal more work for the Resident Engineer and his staff, it will probably in the long run be more economical."

In Sir George Buchanan's report, dated the 11th February, 1922, we read:—

'Tenders were therefore invited on the percentage basis for the construction of 5,000 feet of wall from the Colaba end, but when received they were found to be without exception so unsatisfactory from both economic and technical points of view, that it was decided Government should itself carry out the whole work by direct purchase of machinery, materials and plant, employment of engineers and workmen, and use of sub-contractors."

The entire bias of official opinion was for carrying out the work departmentally. The departmental system, which hopelessly broke down in connection with the chawls in the year 1922-23* did not give more satisfactory results on the Back Bay, and the reports of the Consulting Engineers point to several delays which were avoidable in starting the work and occasionally speak of work which "if done by a contractor would not be accepted." The tenders referred to by Sir George Buchanan were not made available to the Sub-Committee in detail and the reasons for their failure was not indicated. It is not to be found in any of the reports dealt with. But I have come to the conclusion that, assuming that reclamation work had to go on, the second great mistake that the Government of Bombay made was to attempt to do it themselves. If the work had been done by contract, some of the risks at all events would have gone on the head of the contractors and no contractor would have accepted estimates, which broke down so hopelessly before the work was started. The inherent defects of the estimates would have, therefore, been brought out, if private enterprise had been requisitioned.

*"During the year the system of construction by departmental agency was, as already mentioned, abandoned in favour of the contract system. The former method had much to commend it during the initial stages of the scheme, but, once, the necessary experience had been gained, the latter became preferable as more economical." (Report of the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March, 1923.)

IRREGULARITY OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Department were not kept in a satisfactory condition. In paragraph 35 of his report, dated 11th of February, 1922, Sir George Buchanan complains that—

"the accounts of the Back Bay Scheme do not appear to be kept on either one or the other of the systems described above. Although works estimates have been made, there is as yet no sanctioned project estimate. The Chief Engineer keeps no accounts, nor has he been furnished with up-to-date statements of expenditure by the accounts branch in order that he may see how matters stand. In this connection I wrote to the Chief Engineer on the 7th January, asking to be supplied for the purpose of this report, with a statement in some detail giving the total expenditure on the project up to date.....On 21st January, I received a statement of expenditure up to the end of October, which can hardly be called up to date, nor did it contain sufficient detail to be of any practical use."

This irregularity of accounts also came under the notice in other quarters and on 24th October, 1924, the Deputy President of the Council, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, exposed the financial irregularity of the Department by quoting from the Accountant-General's report as follows:—

"The expenditure on several works in the Bombay Development Department has been held under objection for want of sanction to estimates as required by the Public Works Department Code. Regarding the huge Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, which has been in progress for 18 months it appears that arrangements are only being made to prepare a regular estimate in the absence of which it effective financial control is possible. In the matter of detailed working estimates for the Back Bay Scheme a similar negligence has been exhibited and officers have been allowed to start works including the construction of residential accommodation for themselves, without any attempt to get prior sanction to the estimates. In my report to Government, I have stated that I regard the above irregularities as sufficiently serious to be brought before the Public Accounts Committee, since no explanation is offered by the Reclamation Branch of its failure to observe financial rules. In the meantime I have requested Government (Finance Department) to issue stringent orders to the Development Department that in future no work should be commenced before the estimate is approved and that if possible further expenditure on works in progress should be suspended until detailed estimates are sanctioned."

Further on the 10th March, 1924, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in exposing the errors of the Department from the Appropriation Report of the Accountant-General for 1921-22, said:—

"I cannot help feeling that we can offer my honourable friends only an impotent opposition. I wish we had the power to do more. I do not mind saying that if today we had the power, we would bring down the guillotine on this Department in a minute, without the least compunction, whatever the consequences. But as we have not the power, and as we are practical and sensible men, we wish to cut our coat according to the cloth, and with such a view I am making a practical suggestion. Let not Government make any mistake, let them know that a large bulk of popular opinion in this matter is very strong."

OMISSION TO CONSULT HARBOUR AUTHORITIES.

Sir George Buchanan in his report, dated 10th January, 1923, writes as follows:—

"The successful reclamation of the enclosed area by means of pumping material dredged from the sea bed is the crux of the whole scheme. The sanctioned project provides for the dredging of material from the Harbour and pumping it through pipe lines laid across the Colaba Peninsula, but since that arrangement the Harbour Authorities have curtailed considerably the area hitherto believed to be available, the portion cut off containing according to the borings the most suitable material."

In his original report, 1919, he definitely indicated certain areas in the Harbour in a plan attached to the report and it was these very areas on which experimental borings were made by Mr. Kidd, the results of which were accepted by Sir George Buchanan "both in respect to quality and quantity." It was in 1921 that the Chief Engineer received objections from the Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine to these areas being dredged. As far as I have been able to discover, the Government of Bombay did not, for a period of 2 years after Sir George Buchanan's first report, take the trouble of ascertaining whether there was any serious objection to interference with the Harbour. After the objections were first raised, for a period of 2 years again the Department does not seem to have taken serious trouble of finding out whether anything could be done to overcome this obstacle. They had the knowledge of this difficulty with them for about 2 years before they held out hope to the public by the report ending March, 1923,

"all that can be said at present is that the indications are that a somewhat shorter period will be needed than was at first estimated."

Both the Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine are limbs of Government and in higher official circles schemes of Back Bay Reclamation must have been definitely known, even if they were hatched in secrecy so far as the public were concerned. Why none of these bodies showed an earlier inclination to warn the Government of Bombay, or why the Government of Bombay did not choose to consult them about the programme has not been disclosed from the papers in my possession. But this single circumstance is of great importance because it leaves a loophole to the manufacturers of the dredger and it will probably prevent the Government of Bombay in their efforts to recover damages from the manufacturer of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd", because the area specified with material of better quality is not available. As will be shown later this circumstance is responsible for the purchase of additional dredging plant and equipment on intermediate pumping stations including pipe lines amounting to Rs. 28 lakhs and more later.

The ground, on which dredging was preferred to dry filling on the score of cost, has proved absolutely fallacious, the cost having increased from 5 annas per cubic yard to Rs. 1-3-0. It was the dredging scheme which involved working of the whole reclamation block as a single enterprise.

The dredging machinery was taken from Great Britain in spite of the opinion of Mr. Kidd of Sir William Armstrong Whitworth and Co. that such plant had reached greater perfection in U. S. A. Allowing for the errors of the technical advisors and manufacturers in the specifications, it seems unthinkable that the Government should have accepted a bald statement of Sir George Buchanan that—

"I accept his (Mr. Kidd's) conclusion both in respect to quality and quantity of material."

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

On this topic considerable controversy arose in the Bombay Legislative Council. I shall content myself by pointing out that Sir George Buchanan in his report, dated September, 1919, calculated that the establishment charges would be 5 per cent. The Government, however, have sanctioned 7½ per cent. and Sir Lawless Hepper speaking in the Advisory Committee on 8th October, 1924, pointed out that the percentage of establishment charges after the reductions, which had been effected, came to 6.01.

(To Be Continued.)

"SUPPORT THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME."

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The appeal of "Politicus" in the columns of "The Chronicle" has not gone in vain. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, a staunch Non-cooperator who does not see eye to eye with the Congress resolutions, has, however, thought it necessary to appeal to the country to give the Congress programme all the support it can. In his speech at the public meeting held at Chittoor recently he made a fervent appeal in this behalf. He said, "You know that the Congress has decided to contest the elections this time. I want you all to throw in your lot with the Congress. Let the result be what it may, you must swim or sink with this great National Congress. You should not stand aloof or work in other groups. Opposition to the Congress is most reprehensible. Some of us may not agree with the resolutions of the Congress, but no matter of conscience being involved we ought to support the national decision and the national organisation. I am as much an independent nationalist as Mr. Reddy on any other friend. I have many points of difference regarding the present policy and political programme of the Congress. So also Mahatmaji has, as he is never tired of pointing out, but yet he supports the national institution, wants it to win and will give it every assistance that he can probably give. I want you all to do likewise and to support the Congress, not because Mahatma does it, but because it is the right and wise thing to do." He also appealed to the non-Brahmins belonging to the "Justice" group to revise their ideas both in regard to their view that the interests of non-Brahmins should be protected and that the pace and policy of the Congress were too revolutionary and extreme.

On the question of Prohibition, Mr. Rajagopalachar was somewhat forceful in his appeal, but prohibition having been included as one of the main planks in the Congress programme he need not entertain any doubts that the Congress would forsake it.

SIMLA "COOLY" MURDER CASE

POSTPONEMENT OF SESSIONS TRIAL

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The sessions trial of Mr. Mansel Pleydell in the alleged Simla rickshaw coolie murder case was fixed for January 29th to February 19th. A list of jurors and witnesses was sent to be summoned for the date. The Committing Magistrate, Mr. Isar, represented to Sessions Judge that as the coolie witnesses had gone away to their homes in Kangra district, Garwhal and Bilaspur states they could not be got together by the 29th and that at least three weeks should be given for service of the summons. It was also pointed out that some of the jurors were out of Simla and that a longer list should be sent.

The Sessions Judge acting on this advice has postponed the case, but no fresh date has yet been fixed. It is, however, rumoured that the accused has applied to the Sessions Judge that the trial of his case might take place at Ambala or Jullundur. Fresh developments are expected within next week.—A. P.

In honour of the death of Sheth Narottamdas Bhanjee, a well-known merchant of Bhavnagar, who died in Bombay, all prominent bazars in Bhavnagar observed 'hartal' on Wednesday.

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Sound Sleep and all-day Energy

Straws show how the wind blows. Minor complaints — sleeplessness for instance — point to the grave dangers of neurasthenia. What else is loss of energy, of health, but the loss of youth?

Headaches! Feeling listless and tired every day! Jumpy nerves! Such complaints show that something is breaking up your reserve of nerve-strength, undermining your life.

Now is the time to decide about your health. Build up your strength by infusing into the very cells the elements that are needed: phosphorus and albumin — with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen goes to the core of well-being, viz. the cells, and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health" wrote a well-known physician. Do you know that over 24,000 physicians described in gratifying letters the excellent results they had obtained with Sanatogen, in many cases with patients suffering from the very same complaints of "nerviness" which you may have?

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler for instance comes to the following conclusion:

"Sanatogen builds up, fortifies, and strengthens because it is real cell food. The gain achieved through its aid is permanent."

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Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN
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ON LAND AND SEA.

Experiences of a Veteran of The Great War.

With the Army in Africa, and later with the Navy at sea, Mr. E. A. Crittenden served his King and country during the Great War. A long spell of ill-health in the form of stomach trouble and nervous debility resulted from these experiences, but now, restored to health and strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Crittenden is enjoying life to the full at his home No 8 Bordyke, Tonbridge, England. His personal narrative is as follows:—

"I joined the Army in 1914 and was drafted to Africa. After a time I was attacked by dyspepsia. My appetite went and I suffered fearfully from palpitation, so that I was not much use for marching. I spent several weeks in Hospital, and getting no better was eventually invalided out of the Service.

"The year 1919, however, found me again in H. M. Forces, this time in the Navy. But before long my old enemy reappeared, and in 1920 I was invalided once more, suffering from dyspepsia and nervous breakdown. I returned to England, but my health did not improve. Dyspepsia tortured me and my nerves seemed all to pieces. There were times when I was quite helpless, and I was afraid to go out alone. I could not eat and fell away so much that friends began to whisper that I was not long for this world.

"Then I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in sheer desperation decided to try them. I can only describe the result as wonderful. Soon after commencing the pills my appetite returned, and I slept better. I continued with the pills and every day saw an improvement. I began to pick up the flesh I had lost; my nerves were braced up and all signs of dyspepsia disappeared.

"Now I feel like a new man. Work is a pleasure and I can walk or cycle any distance without the slightest discomfort or pain. I was never in better health and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Begin now to regain your strength by commencing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of chemists, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Good for men, and women too.

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Vizagapatam.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of "The Atheaneum" Benares Hindu University, held yesterday, Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a lecture on the "Future of Indian Art", the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramswami presided. Mr. Vakil in the course of his lecture observed that art was necessary to national life as being an authentic utterance and expression of the nation's spiritual needs. Art in India was never isolated from life. Art was truly popular. Art was used as means of national education. Those who had begun to realise the limitations of academic training knew how effective it was in sterilising the legitimate impulses and initiative in the youth of the country. Their capacity for enterprise and experiment was neither revealed nor stimulated by art. Their imagination remained untouched and atrophied. If they were thinking of a better future for the nation, they had thus to think of a better future for the nation's art and artists. The guidance could be, as it should be, sought in the nation's achievements in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts in the past. The scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee suggested a survey of the materials from the past, for the guidance, and provided facilities for instruction in art, and interchange of ideas and ideals between the different provinces in the country leading ultimately for a nation-wide effort and synthesis in art. Schools, colleges and universities would have, he said, to adjust their curricula, textbooks and educational facilities like museums, art galleries and libraries from the same national point of view. Exhibitions and lectures on art required to be supplemented by facilities for travel accessible to student's of art, facilities that would bring them in close contact with persons and things that could guide them. Kashi was, he added, in more sense than one a living university of art. Its language was at present foreign to them. But the Benares Hindu University, the Seva Samity, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the Guvan Mandal, and the Bharat Kala Parishad could easily cooperate in making Kashi a civic and cultural centre, by making the language of art, as manifested on its sacred river-front and surroundings including Sarnath. Kashi could, if its citizens and those who guide or influence them would work for art, become an actively educative and inspiring centre and cease to be merely "an energetic expression of the past" or merely "an unbroken record of memories". The future of Indian Art remained in the hands of those who were responsible for the education of the coming generations. The nation's young imagination was uninspired by beauty, by knowledge of the masterpieces in art they inherited from the past. If the appeal could be made effective, if the knowledge and the inspiration from the artistic heritage could be made more general, the future of India could be said to be ensured. Beginning from the home-crafts they could widen their sphere to civic design and thus conquer as they once did, the world by their artistic supremacy. The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramswami in thanking the lecturer for his clear and interesting speech, and for the forceful manner in which he illustrated his remarks, observed that art like any other activity required to be taken up seriously by those who recognised that national life meant something. He described the place art had in the Greek educational system and gave two interesting examples of the popular artistic customs of the Japanese. He remarked that the education of the emotions remained neglected. He deplored the "student vulgarity of the harmonium" in vogue. Art could, he concluded, only be revived by consciousness of its national importance. The proceedings terminated with usual vote of thanks proposed by Prof. Sheshadri who said it would interest the lecturer to know that the Hindu University authorities were contemplating measures for tuition in painting and music.

DARING ROBBERY IN NIZAM'S PALACE.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 26.

A daring robbery was committed in the Falukhnama Palace of the Nizam a few days ago. It has been discovered that two very ancient sets of chess made of *Zahr, Mohr* and *Sung shub* (precious stones) and a glass of ancient Bidar are missing from the Sandalki-makhan of the Falukhnama Palace. On information being sent to the Police City Kotwal and the Director of District Police visited the scene and concluded that the theft might have been committed by the guards. Further investigation has shewed that a guard named Syed Ismail has been absent from duty since the incident. The police traced him to his native place of Kohir in Bidar district and, it is stated, caught him red-handed while he was trying to dispose of the Bidar glass and arrested him. Some pieces of chess are reported to have been recovered from his house and one piece from the Musi river under the Chadarghat Bridge. The properties are valued high as they are very old antiquities. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

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SEQUEL TO SHIRALA CASE.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT ON M. L. C. S' LIFE.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

An unsuccessful attempt at murdering Mr. Janrao Deshmukh, M.L.C., of Amraoti, at about 10 a.m. on the 24th instant was committed by a Mahomedan youth aged about 20 who is alleged to have dealt four blows with an axe, one of which inflicted a wound which was immediately dressed by Dr. Bhat in his dispensary close by. The assailant fled away. It may be noted that Mr. Janrao Deshmukh is a relative of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh who was done to death at Shirala on 23rd September last and the present attempt is generally considered to to be an off-shoot of the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge on a number of Mahomedans accused in the Shirala case which is still lying in appeal before the High Court at Nagpur.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The rainfall connected with the revival of the monsoon in South Bay has extended northwards in the Peninsula. An active western disturbance is approaching the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad, South-east Madras, Deccan and local in east central provinces and Mysore. A few falls occurred in upper Burma, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are: Jagdalpur, Hyderabad Dn. half an inch, Chitaldrug one, Madura and Nellore a half, Trichinopoly one, Coimbatore three-quarters, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah one and half, Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—Increase in Bombay Deccan and central parts of the country.—A.P.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN ORISSA

Mr. G. C. Misra, Secretary of the Gandhi Sevashram, Champapurhat, Orissa, who had come to Bombay to collect funds in aid of village reconstruction work in the district of Cuttack, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in addition to Rs. 228 previously acknowledged:—Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Rs. 100, Mr. Manilal N. Mehta Rs. 151, Messrs. Bhagavatlal M. Lala and Jhinabhai P. Joshi, Rs. 51 each, Chandulal M. Khandwala and Mohanlal H. Bhat, Rs. 11 each, Pearl Merchants' Dharma Kanta Rs. 25, British India Milk Supply Co., Darees Parekh and Co., F. D. and Co., D. A. and Co., C. M. Seth and Bros., M. P. Gandhy, Dr. V. D. Merchant, Heeralal Moolji, Dharmdas Jagmohandas, A Sympathiser, Chhotubhai Thakardas, Shamji Monji, B. and R. Gandhy, C. N. Kanuga, and Murarji Kamdar, Rs. 5 each, K. M. D. Rs. 10, Govardhandas B. Narotamdas Rs. 25, Tlusidas Tribhuvandas Rs. 25, and Muljibhai Damodardas and Narottamdas Chunilal and Co., Rs. 2 each. Total receipts Rs. 539. Mr. Misra thanks all who have helped him in the collection and requests those who are willing to extend further assistance to send their contribution to the following address: The Secretary, Gandhi Sevashram, Champapurhat, Byree P.O., Cuttack Dt., Orissa.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week that ended on Saturday last, the total mortality 582 was 11 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.66. These figures compare favourably with those for the 4th week of 1925 when the mortality was 696 and death-rate 28.73 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 853 and death-rate 36.38.

Out of the total deaths, 129 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 13 attacks and 8 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 410 as against 434 for the 4th week of 1925 and 428 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1921-1925).

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND

The 19th list of donations is acknowledged as under:—

Brought forward—already acknowledged	1,21,702-12-3
Hindustanee students of U.S.A.	26-12-9
Syt. C. V. Venkat Iyyangar, Madras	499- 6-0
The Manager, Pratap Office, Cawnpore	152-13-0
	1,22,381-12-0

At a public meeting held at Bellary on the 24th inst., it was resolved that (1) the Karnatic Provincial Conference be held at Bellary about the end of May or beginning of June, (2) that a Reception Committee of about 20 members be formed with powers to add, to collect subscription and incur expenditure, (3) that Sreeman B. Bhima Rau be elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Sreemans K. T. Sinivasa Acharya, D. P. Hanumantha Rau, and K. Guniraja Rau as joint Secretaries of the Committee.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore will represent the Mysore University at the forthcoming Inter-University Board meeting to be held at Delhi on February 22nd.—A. P.

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for
Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

22 ct. Ornamental Rolled Gold

Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.

Write now to save disappointment.

Price with fine bracelet ..	Rs. 12-8
18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental	Rs. 8-0
"O" Time-piece	Rs. 2-8
Emden Fountain pen 14 kt. Rolled Gold nib	Rs. 2-8

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This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H .A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Vaiavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM.
L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed envelope. You will ge their correct reply and also your sealed cover without being opened. Always send the exact **time and date of birth** or writing your letter, or name and present age.

Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

We are preparing **TALISMAN** to overcome the evil influence of the planets and for success in every undertaking by the power of God Hanu an and nine planets.

N. B.—If you give the above accurately we guarantee the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	
1 to 5 questions Re. 1.	1 year life reading Rs. 2.
1 or each additional question As. 4.	12 Bhavams or abstract Life History Rs.15
	FOREIGN : DOUBLE THE INLAND RATES.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Srootigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer.
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader, Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras, 31—10—21.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

Many thanks for your answers to my questions received the other day per V.P.P. All the answers tally with questions and are correct.

(Sd.) G. M. PHATAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge, Bhusaval.

RECEIVED A LIFT.

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE.

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON,
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA,
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

For further Particulars apply to :—

PROPRIETOR,
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Valavanur, S. I. Ry., (MADRAS Presidency).

A FEW "TESTIMONIALS"
READ WHAT THEY SAY

FOR COTTON SPECULATION.

What you said exactly came true. I write below what you said?—
Quotations for the cotton rates,
4th higher than 3rd.
5th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH,
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

Chatting to a friend at the Casino Palace Hotel, am suddenly reminded that I'm due back at the ship. Pull out my "Matchless" watch. "Ten-twelve" say I. "Ten-twelve, correct," says he.

At which I congratulate him upon his time-keeper, whereon he smugly produces it—another "Matchless." So I chance missing the boat to drink "cheerio" to a watch that stands up to even the dust-dust at Port Said.

The "MATCHLESS"
IN "LINE SHAPE" CASE
Gold Silver ... Rs. 25
Guaranteed One Year
Catalogue FREE

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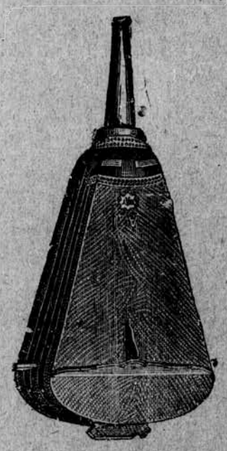

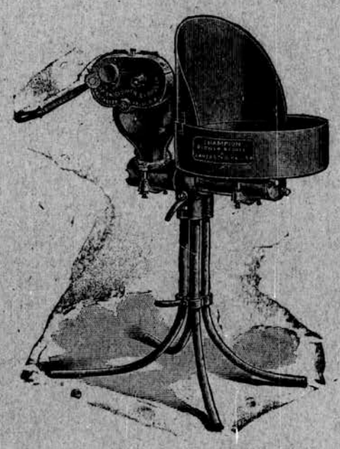

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ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nal Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI Pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used, Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI Pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector packets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Bhandulal Lallubhai.

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